INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

NSU

Surely, we have sentiment left wi support Indian Ins Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 162— BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 7 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
12 Nov.	NARKONDA		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA	MANTUA*	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,963
28 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA ‡	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 April	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA‡		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,963
,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
20 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

‡Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.
20th ,,	KIDDERPORE..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
7th Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
9th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
11th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th ,,	CHAKDA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	16 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	30 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 ,,	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager,
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22092.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

FOR LONG LIFE
UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF
THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar)

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.

NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

...D ADVT.

...Private Short Advertise... inserted in these columns ...ollowing rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—LOCAL AGENTS in Bombay for Hosiery and silk goods. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Security Rs. 100 essential. Purisan Regd., Ludhiana.
A R533.

WANTED—TWO SALES SUPERINTENDENTS, one on Rs. 250/- plus commission for Bombay, and one on Rs. 150/- plus commission for Guzarat Pranth to sell genuine Mysore Agarbathies, etc. The selected candidates should invest Rs. 5,000/- and 3,000/- respectively in 500 and 300 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10 each. Apply with a remittance of Rs. 5/- for samples and terms to: THE MYSORE PERFUMERY AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES LTD., R. Krishna Murti Naidu, Managing Director.
R467

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.
A. R534.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

GRAND OPPORTUNITY—Winter season approaching, wanted reliable influential and hard working CANVASSERS, to fresh the sale of our well-known and high class Hosiery manufactured goods security Rs. 70/ cash against sample set woollen, cotton and silken goods, commission 12-1/2 per cent. or pay Rs. 60/ plus allowance Rs. 40/ against the guaranteed business of Rs. 800/ (pay and allowance shall be increased or decreased proportionately according to the ratio business) no allowance in case of commission. Apply sharp to Messrs. B. D. CHURANJIVA & CO., Ludhiana (Punjab).
A R548

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/- Ask for our catalogue please S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

EDUCATIONAL.

JAMES BRANDON, American Accountant of Poona, will arrive 1st, 2nd, 3rd of every month at Motabhoy Building, 146, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
M R520

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTHDROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.
Re. 1-8 Post FREE.
BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION NO. A. 2-55-15 DATED 21st. OCTOBER 1927.

THE ANNUAL SALE of the Amrut Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates noted, from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. as may suit the public.

No.	SALE CENTRES.	DATES.
1.	Holalkere (Railway Station)	21st and 22nd November, 1927.
2.	Dudda (Hassan Taluk)	28th and 29th November, 1927.
3.	Konehalli(Tiptur Taluk) (Railway Station)	2nd and 3rd December, 1927.
4.	Sulekere (Channagiri Taluk).	20th and 21st December, 1927.

For conditions regarding sales, please refer to page 931 Part VI of Mysore Gazette, (English) dated 27th October, 1927.

Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.

(Sd.) A. A. MONTEIRO, Lieut.
Superintendent.
AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT.
Bangalore,
29490.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF C. I. POT SLEEPERS AND TIE BARS.

The AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus Bombay, invites tenders for the supply

(a) 16,000 Right Hand and 16,000 Left Hand special Joint Pots, cast iron, for 82 lbs. B. H. rails.
(b) 13760 Tie Bars special mild steel for the above.

Prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings for (a) and (b) can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer at Bombay on payment of Rs. 10/ per each set which amount will not be returned.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on 2nd December 1927.

The result of the tender will be published in the 'Indian Trade Journal.'

T. G. RUSSELL.
Agent, G. I. P. Rly.
Bombay, 4th November, 1927.
29483

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR SUPPLYING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1927, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the year commencing 1st day of March 1928.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars and descriptions of articles required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained from the Controller of Stores' Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2/- for each form which amount will not be refunded.

3. The envelopes enclosing the tenders should be endorsed with the heading as above.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
6th November, 1927.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD AND BASES SCREW C. I. FOR FENCING.

THE AGENT G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

(1) 60 Tons Pig Lead 99 per cent. purity.

(2) 3,520 Bases screw cast iron 3 feet long for G. I. P. Railway fencing weighing approximately 44 Tons as per sample which can be seen in the Controler of Stores' Office, Parel.

2 Prescribed from of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controler of Stores at Parel, Bombay.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1927.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

T. G. RUSSELL.
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
4th November, 1927.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Public that the Copies of the Water Charges Rules for the year 1927-28 as sanctioned by the Standing Committee are now available for sale in the office of the Hydraulic Engineer and can be had on payment of annas 2/ per copy.

Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 5th November, 1927.
29491

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANSUKHLAL BACHARDAS CHOKSEY, Sole Proprietor of Messrs. Choksey and Co., Solicitors, Trustees of the estate and effectt of Akbarali Gulamli and Taherali Sadakli Insolvents by an Order of the High Court, dated 21st June, 1927, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client any person having any claim or interest in or to be the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sutar Chawl and Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by Sutar Chawl Street on or towards the South by the Jumma Masjid, on or towards the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the West partly by the property of Chunilal Moccamdas and partly by the Shaik Memon Street and which said premises are registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under Old No.747, New No.3375, Old Survey No. 3228 and 3229 and New Survey No. 1865 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 544 (1) and 142 and Street Nos. 3 and 165 and bearing Cadastral Survey No.1214 of Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 5th day of November 1927.

MULLA AND MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29428.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI NATHIBAI, widow of Thakkar Jeram Liladhar alias Jairam Liladhar, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant Deceased.

MURLIDAS SHANKERDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhowada, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, Kulmukhatiyar (constituted attorney) of Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanalji Girdharji Maharaj of Nathdwara, one of the two executors according to the tenor of the said Will Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 21st day of October, 1927.
Messrs. BHAISHANKAR KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Petitioner's Attorneys
29487

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T. AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES OF MECHANIC TOOLS.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. Vithaldas Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 7th November 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

3 Cases of Mechanic Tools.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be sequired at the time of sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T. AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

By the order of the concerned MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 7th November 1927 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the specially made to order household furniture, such as, cupboards, tables, chairs, sofas, phonograph and stands, teapoys, swings, carpets, brass bowls, leather suit cases, rolled top table, safe, etc., etc.

The property of a Hindu Gentleman.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASKS BANGLE IVORY.

By order of the office concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Coy., will to-morrow TUESDAY the 8th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the concerned:—

5 Casks containing in all about 70 pieces under and over 10 lbs. weight Bangle Ivory.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON SUNDAY THE 13TH NOVEMBER 1927 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, "KHUSHNUMA MAHAL" OPPOSITE "KURWA CASTLE."

Messrs. BENNETT & Coy., will sell by public auction at the above address and time, rich household furniture made by Roberts. Wimbridge and Dewjee Canjee and others, dining drawing and bed room furniture, rich glass porcelain and plated ware, His Master's Voice gramophone with records, ice box, water coolers, dining room mirror back sideboards, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafes, richly cushioned chesterfield drawing room suites, mirror back corner and side cabinets, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, soil linen baskets, new design double and single wooden bedsteads, towel horses, teapoys etc., etc.

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"FELIX SEEKS SOLITUDE"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15 8-15, and 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

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TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

A Rollicking Rip-roaring mix-up of brides, grooms, widows and inlaws.

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A Universal-Jewel Comedy Drama in 7 parts—the screamingest comedy in years—just one big hour of happy laughter featuring the lovely, adorable bewitching

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TO-NIGHT: 5-15, 7 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

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PICTURE HOUSE
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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24211.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

AWAITING BUREAU REPORT

New York, Nov. 4.

The New York futures market fluctuated to-day within a narrow range of 26 points, with scattered liquidation and covering, pending the Bureau Report. The close was steady at a gain of 4 to 9 points. Spot Cotton improved 5 points.

The New Orleans futures market closed 1 point higher to 3 points lower. Spot Cotton remained unchanged at 20.96c.

Following further crop estimates are received to-day. Messrs. Fossicks Bureau estimates 13,600,000 bales. Miss Giles estimates 12,735,000 bales and the average guess of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 12,555,000 bales. Thus it goes to prove that private estimates do not show any material reduction in the expectations of crop. There exists great uncertainty about the Bureau report and in view of all reports this season being bullish, the market has discounted a figure below 12,500,000 bales. We see no reason to change our opinion and advise conservative sales scale up.

Reuter:—"Market nervous and irregular awaiting next Government report. Prices at first advanced on bullish crop estimates, and then declined on bearish week end statistics."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 4th instant (2.35 p.m.) from their New York friends:—

"Small market past week awaiting on next Bureau Report. Local expectations around 12,600,000.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 4th instant.

January highest 20.91 (11-36 a.m.) Lowest 20.65 (1-55 p.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.

December	20.82+.2
January	20.84—.1
March	21.00—.1
May	21.09—.2
July	20.81+.5
Middling Spot	21.25+.5

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.

January	21.05+.6
March	21.07+.5
Middling Spot	21.04+.8

NEW YORK.

New York, 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	20.81
March	21.01
May	21.10
New York, Noon Call:—	
January	20.83
March	21.00
May	21.10
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—	
January	21.04
March	21.10
May	21.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	59,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 4.

Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	433,000
Exports to Great Britain	65,000
Exports to France and the Continent	250,000
Exports to Japan	46,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	2,314,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns.	1,196,000

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot	15.1/16

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 4.

Demand Bills	486.56

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. —
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £17-0-0
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17-1-3
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment hull paid December £15-0-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Shipment nominal Nov/Dec. £17-15-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers December 29/1-1/2
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid Jan/Apl. 29/4-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8-11-3
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £18-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment quoted Nov/Dec. £18-15-0

LIVERPOOL.

SMALL MARKET

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool futures market opened 4 points higher but ruled quiet on scattered long liquidation. At the decline there was some short covering which resulted into a small recovery. The market closed 5 points higher for the near months while distant positions ruled quiet and closed 1 point lower. Middling spot declined 7 points to 11.75d. per lb.

The Empire Cotton futures closed 4 points higher and the Egyptian futures improved 6 to 8 points.

Only small business was put through today and operators are not inclined to add to their commitments before the report.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

(1) Cotton Yarn Association officially announces abandonment all regulations, curtailment production, minimum prices.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"New York people expect bureau 12,555,000 bales." From New York, the 3rd instant:—"Weekly weather good, harvesting far advanced except few sections, market has firm undertone, should do better."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market somewhat nervous pending Bureau Report. Little outside support."

We repeat below the last all India Government acreage 20,592,000 acres, which is 7 per cent. less than last year. Last year the All India Final Government estimate was about 49 1-2 lacs and yield between 1898 to 1926 minimum 50 lbs., maximum 99 lbs. per acre according to Government figures."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

November		11.26+.2
December		11.25+.2
January	11.21	11.21+.3
February		11.16+.3
March	11.16	11.16+.3
April		11.12+.2
May	11.13	11.12+.2
June		11.05+.2
July		11.01+.2
August		10.86+.2
September		10.68+.4
October	10.55	10.55+.4
November		10.50+.5
Middling Spot		11.83+.8

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	20

INDIAN COTTON.

Scinde, Good	8.60+.5
Scinde, Fully Good	8.80+.5
Scinde, Fine	9.00+.5
Bengal, Good	8.60+.5
Bengal, Fully Good	8.80+.5
Bengal, Fine	9.00+.5
Oomra, Good	9.15+.5
Oomra, Fully Good	9.40+.5
Oomra, Fine	9.65+.5
Broach, Good	9.+75.5
Broach, Fully Good	10.05+.5
Broach, Fine	10.35+.5

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

November	18.33+.13
December	18.50+.10
January	18.68+.10
February	18.68+.10
March	18.74+.8
April	18.74+.8
May	18.74+.8
June	18.68+.8
July	18.63+.8
August	18.63+.8
September	18.63+.8
October	18.63+.13
November op.	11.26+.2
Sakellarid's, F.G.F., Spot	18.90+.0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Nov. 4.

	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Exports ..	5,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	62,000
Total Cotton, Imports	68,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,007,000
Actual Week's Sales	40,410

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON SILVER.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Silver Market closed steady.	
Spot	26 5/16
Forward	26 5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	£4-11.1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 4.

Copper, English Best Selected, £62-5/8.
Copper, Braziers. £71.
Yellow Metal, £63-1/4.
Spelter. Hard Indian Brands, £22-1/2.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-5/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £260.

BOMBAY.

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

Following a small rise of 9 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 409 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled easy on heavy long liquidation.

The market closed weak and was quoted as under at 6 p.m.:—

Broach A./M. 409, 409, 400, 401|8.
Oomra D./J. 378, 378, 371, 371|8.
Bengal D./J. 338, 338, 331, 331|8.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 5th
Since 1st. September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	102	810	1797
Central India		7365	6278
Barsi and Nagar		1401	575
Hyderabad-Gaorani	70	676	110
Berar	786	8302	1729
Central Provinces	61	3022	616
Total Oomras	1019	21576	11105
Dholera		13071	2686
N.W. Provinces ..		14739	2846
Rajputana ..		5483	5493
Sind-Punjab ..		5988	2943
Broach ..		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5562
Westerns-Northerns	98	2734	6861
Cocoanada ..		..	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6043	4245
Persian	70	2089	1879
American ..		18472	20831
Egyptian and African	189	4812	13941
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		
Total	1376	99,693	78,671

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 3rd Nov.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	789	67,182	41,148
Japan & China		59,766	14203
Coast Ports ..	10	2924	2733
Up-country by Rail		20,414	17812
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		6766	810
Total	799	157052	78706

READY COTTON QUOTATION

Bombay, Nov. 5.

	Ready Mill Terms.	Delivery Contract
		Nov. Dec.
		New
Bengal Superfine M.G.	360	
Bengal Fine M.G.	352	pl. 7 pl. 7
Bengal F.G. M.G.	342	
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	352	
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	342	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400	
Nagpur Fine M.G.	400	pl. 23 pl. 18|9
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	390	
Arvi Fine M.G.	390	pl. 14 pl. 11
Amraoti Fine M.G.	383|85	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	378|80	pl. 6|7 pl. 3|4
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	375	
Khandesh Fine M.G.	375	—1|2 —3
Muthia Fine M.G.	372	
Nanded|Purna Best Quality	400	
Purna Average Quality	380	
Parbhani|Sailu Average Quality.		
Indore|Ujjain		
Burwah S navad		
		March
Broach Fine MG		+13
Broach FG MG.		
Western Good MG	400	
Western HG.		
Cambodia Fine MG	440	
Miraj|Sangli FG MG	425	
Compta FG MG	425	
Dholera FG MG.		
Kadi|Viramgam FG MG.		

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 4.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20-3|4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £10-1|2.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-3|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £85-7|8.
Conversion Loan £75-3|8.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £102-7|8.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £60-3|4.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70-3|4.
Consols £55.
War Loan 5 per cent. £100-5|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-3|8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Ready	21	7	6
National City	21	9	6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars' Touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21	7	3
Kartika	21	7	3
Magsar	21	7	0

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

London Ready	26	2	0
London Forward	26	1	0
London Shanghai:—			
Opening	2	7	0
Closing	2	7-1|16	
Silver Ready	59	12	0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Kartika	59-7	59-8	59-6	59-8
Magsar	59-6	59-7	59-5	59-7

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon, the 4th instant:—

	Cwt.
Wheat	1,722
Linseed	1,555
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7
Gingellyseeds	1,914
Poppyseed	215
Groundnuts	19,327
Castorseed	2,242
Rice	19,033
Myrabollams	594
Cottonseed	6,278
Mowraseed	50
Gram	3,181
Joowar	135
Bajree	1,127
Coal	1,626 tons.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1|5 31|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet steady.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 3|4
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 124 1-4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 136 1|2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174 1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1|4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1|2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26-2.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26|1
Tone of Silver:—Steady. China sold heavily. India bought to cover sales. Closed with buyers at to-day's price. Think prices have about reached bottom. Depends upon India and China.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.86-31|32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.03.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 1-3|4 per cent.
1 month 2-1|4 pe cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

Ready as well as Forward prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14-5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9-3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct. sh. 13|9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. sh. 14 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan--Feb-March Rs. 9|9 per cwt F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—
Nov-Dec. sh. 14 per cwt F.B.H.
Jan-Feb-March Rs. 9|11 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|8 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta.—	
Nov/Dec. per cwt	14/
Jan/Mar. per cwt	14/1-1/2
C & F Bombay.—	
Nov/Dec. per cwt.	14/1 3/4
C & F Karachi. —	
Nov/Dec. per cwt	14/2-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 5.

T T Berlin on London	20.40
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T T Brussels on London	24.93
T T Madrid on London	28.57
T T Milan on London	89.20
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.03
T T London on Paragua	164.18

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES FIRM.

SECURITIES SLIGHTLY BETTER.

MILL SHARES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

Cotton mill shares opened steady and ruled firm on steady Bull support. Bombay Dyeing attained new high level at the close. The undertone of the market continues firm but we think it dangerous to buy at this level and advise conservative sales in strong markets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares presented a bold front on bull support. There was good demand for second Pref. shares. Tata Hydros opened quiet but improved in the late trading. Scindia and Steamer shares were in good demand. Bundi continues firm. There was some selling for insurance shares.

SECURITIES.

There was slight improvement in the demand for securities.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80-8.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 92|4
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 64.
Central (5) p.c. 27|4
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83
Imperial (100) 1,442-8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 356-4.
Union (5) Rs. 3-12.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 34-12.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
India Cement 250 (O) 210.
Katni Cement 250 (O) 188-12
Katni Cement (40) (D) 655.
Punjab Cement (D) 9-10.
Punjab Cement (P) 14-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 51|12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 905.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1-2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 94-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77-8
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c 98.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1-2 p.c. 708-12
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) 1000) 7 p.c. 827-8.
Andhra Valley P. (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 3-12 p.c. 139-6 xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 69|8.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. O (100) 1,080
Tata Power P. (1,000) 532|8
Tata Power O (1,000) 850
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 95, 217-8
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 545.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 642-8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25 560

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412|8.
Apollo (30) nil 5.
Bejrar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 325
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 1000.
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 72|8 552-8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-495.
Century (100) 488-12.
Crescent (100) 207|8
Colaba Mills 138|12
Dawn (250) 80, 705.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 £. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil, 123|12.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 965
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 30
Elphinstone (100) nil 17-4.
Gokak Mills 133-12
Indore Mawan (100) 367|8
Indian Dying and Bleaching (100) 11 260.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 28|8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 270
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 6,700.
Madhavji Dharamsey 100) 117-8.
Maneckji Petit (100) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50 2000.
New Great Mills 332|8
Pabaney Mills 200 283|12
Pearl Mill 250, 595.
173 Simplex 73, 185
527|8 Swadeshi 15
722|8 Burma 20, 22, 25, 23
108 4 Hydr 66, 65, 67, 1,085
139|6 Fram 38|2, 37 XD
206-4 Die 81, 83, 81, 211-4
56-12 Ord. 57-12
3 12 p.c. 76-5
1945|55 107|4.
Phoenix (100) 427|8
Simplex (100) 183-12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1-2 78
Sholapur (10000) 200, 8225.
Sir Bameha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 526-4.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 33.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76.5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 94|6.
4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94|1.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88|6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107-4-6
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|3.
6 1/2 per cent Bnay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|3.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.
Forward Rates:—17th Nov. Settlement: 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-4-6; 1945-55 Rs. 107-4-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3075
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 313/12
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 720.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.D. 270.
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 211-4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 46
British Burma Petroleum 5-8
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-125 1925
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 2-5, 360.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 18/2
Oriental Govt Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2,400.
Port Canning (100) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 17-10.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 134
Tata Constructions (30) 2. 57-8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 86/12
Tata Iron (O) (75) 58-12.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 213-12.
Telephone Co. (5) 42-8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 49/
Barletta, Russo, per 62 1/2 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 48/6
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. 51/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment sellers November 51/

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, ib. Spot 1/5-7/8. Sellers.

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THE TREATMENT OF CORNS

FOOT COMFORT

The autumn is often a time of considerable foot discomfort, frequently borne with quite misplaced stoicism, for few conditions are more wearing to nerves and body, and at the same time, so easily remedied.

Apart from the burning and tenderness, largely due to the presence of acid accretions, and yielding promptly to the speciaused carts elimnading such corsn through the medium of the footbath, and the vague aching and shooting pains which tell that the arch is calling out for strengthening and support, corns are responsible for the major part of the disomfort suffered. And this very often is increased by foolish treatment, especially in the case of cutting the ordinary hard corn.

There are three kinds of these tiresome growths—the hard, the soft, and the vascuiar corn. It is not always easy to trace the cause of their appearance, but undoubtedly friction and pressure have much to do with it. In some cases a ruck in a stocking over some vulnerable point is sufficient to start the formation of a corn, while the part played by ill-fitting shoes is almost too well known to be mentioned. At the same time it is useless to expect freedom from the affliction if such causes are allowed to continue.

CUTTING CORNS.

With children or young people it is particularly necessary to guard against the formation of corns, both because the skin is more tender, and because of the fact that, once it is started, the permanent removal of the trouble is not easy. Wherever a corn has formed there is a considerable chance of its reappearance after removal, even when several years have elapsed.

A hard corn consists of a calloused circle of horny tissue with a little plug in the centre; taken out, the growth appears, roughly, like a drawing-pin. It is the pressure of that little pointed plug, mistakenly called the root (mistakenly because it is not this that grows but its thickened circular head) into the tender tissues beneath which causes the pain. Often the pain is acute, resulting in inflammation, and in extreme cases, even in the formation of pus.

The common habit of slicing off the top of the hard growth (in which the possibility of wounding should not be forgotten) gives relief at the moment, merely because the layer, being reduced in thickness, does not press the little point down so heavily; but such cutting only induces fresh and more vigorous growth of the horny layer, so that the pressure is strengthened in a short space of time, and the end is worse than the beginning.

If, therefore, the corn must be cut, one must perform the operation in a proper manner, by a circular motion, working from the centre of the corn to the outside, scooping out the middle, so that the result is like a miniature crater. If the foot is soaked in water as hot as can be borne first, and care is taken that the knife does not slip (an antiseptic dressing should be applied at once if this does occur), the corn can be so cut in this way as to avoid any trouble for quite a long time.

The elimination of acid accretions and the oxygenating of the tissues by special bath salts further helps considerably, while various preparations for the removal of corns spring to mind. But in all methods the great thing is to remember the peculiar drawing-pin formation, as otherwise there is always the tendency to consider the horny layer in itself as the cause of discomfort.

GOOD PREVENTIVE.

Soft corns appear usually between the toes, and are the heritage of those possessed of soft; moist feet. Anything therefore, which corrects this tendency—such as dabbing with spirit and the use of drying powders—helps the corns too. It is a good preventive, also, to sprinkle boracic powder between the toes. As the main thing is to keep the toes apart, using for the purpose wads of absorbent cotton wool, the soft covering of the corn should be gently removed, and the place dabbed with skin cream, after which, if all pressure is removed by the wool between the toes, a cure is speedy.

Vascular corns are much rare, and are often puzzling. They occur like tiny warts on the bottom of foot, generally beneath the toe joints, and are composed of a number of blood vessels. These corns are spongy in growth, and lie beneath the skin, so that, beyond the wart-like top, there is little to be seen. Close inspection will show one or more tiny red spots, indicating the location of the clustered blood vessels; and there is often considerable inflammation and pain.

The corn must first be well soaked, and then gently scraped to remove the wart-like accretion. The knife should be sharp, and it should be dipped in antiseptic before use, as it is very easy to touch one of the inflated vessels, when considerable bleeding ensues. If this happens, nothing can be done but to dress the wound with boracic lint, and wait until it has healed before further treatment. Otherwise, as soon as the wart-like surface is scraped off and the tiny red spots can be seen each one must be touched with a caustic pencil, and the place covered to protect from pressure with a suitable felt plaster or chamois ring cut for the purpose.

The caustic should be applied again after forty-eight hours, the treatment being continued until the corn has disappeared. The shield should still be worn for a week or two, but not longer, as it is necessary for the skin to get a certain amount of pressure, so that it may harden healthily again.

"PROLOGUE TO A TRAGEDY"

DR. BESANT'S APPEAL FOR UNITY

Under the caption "Prologua to Tragedy," Dr. Annie Besant writes the following signed article in the current issue of "New India":

"When I left London, the air was full of rumours, regarding the Commission to be sent to India not later than ten years after the Reforms of 1919. The political papers for the most part gave guesses which were a mark of special information, concealing a void of knowledge. It was obvious that the Tory Party, having quarrelled with the workers by robbing them of the fruits of their past Union victories, must try to recover something of their strength, among the classes who profit from India's continued subjection, by a bold return to their traditional policy of enmity to India's freedom. They must "dish" His Majesty's opposition, which has accepted officially the Commonwealth of India Bill, by erecting a barrier of reactionary legislation before the elections of 1929. Here are suggestions culled from the Press with comments not found in the journals. The present moment is opportune ere the growing exposures of Miss Mayo's political novel against India had destroyed its carefully timed usefulness. So feelers have been sent out to test the national pulse. Why not a purely Parliamentary body without a single Indian, so that no dissentient voice may be heard and the impartiality of ignorance may be secured? Two members might be given to the Labour Party, as they would be easily swamped. A Parliamentry Commission would exclude all Indians, without incurring the odium of direct exclusion and would render easy the packing of the Commission. They might make a show of impartiality by appointing a few (harmless) Indians as Assessors. The general public would not know that Assessors have no vote, that they may not issue a minority report, that they cannot express dissent from the report of the majority, that they are practically dummies, who may indeed cross-examine, but it was easy not to appoint a clever lawyer as an Assessor. A Parliamentary Commission would work rapidly, might send in its report in 1928, and legislation tightening the bonds on India might be rushed through Parliament before reaching the day of judgment of the general election. The sown of the dragon's teeth of communal electorates fathered by John Morley, the Radical and favoured by Mr. Montagu the Liberal had brought its inevitable harvest of contending mobs of the dregs of the town population. What better chance was there of holding India in bondage than the present one, when India is split into many parties and there is hope that the Congress may be finally discredited next Christmas?

WHAT SHALL INDIA DO?

If there be any truth in these random suggestions what shall India do? As the time is short before their truth or falsehood is made manifest, little patience is necessary. But the moment they, or a part of them, is found to be true the leaders of all parties who care for India's future must meet and form a plan for prompt action. The mysterious conferences, to which the Viceroy has invited a few Indians, whom he regards as having influence over their countrymen, point to an effort to win approval beforehand for the scheme, in which some of the above suggestions may find place. If the scheme were likely to be satisfactory to those who work for Indian Freedom preparatory diplomacy would not be necessary. But if it be likely to meet with strong opposition then the attempt to placate it before hand is wise—but should fail. One thing is sure. India's only hope lies in her unity. Let all party feelings vanish; all past quarrels be forgotten; let factional turmoils cease; and the one Nattion stand out, too strong to be angry, too serene to be stromy, too mighty in her trust in God and Righteousness to be turbulent. "Heaviness may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning" The eastern sky grows rosy with the dawning. Soon shall the Sun be above the horizon, and our Land shall be flooded with his rays.

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

Tobacco Cultivation in the Southern Maratha Country (Bombay Agricultural Department Bulletin No. 140 of 1927) by Mr. S. S. Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division. Books giving detailed information of the cultivation of crops in different tracts are in great need. The bulletin on tobacco is very useful in that respect. The cultivation of tobacco has increased in recent years. It is entirely grown for consumption in this country. It is a good money crop. Cultivation charges come to about Rs. 90, yield is 400 to 750 lbs per acre valued at from Rs. 130 to 250. The book gives information only about the cultivation in the Deccan where 120,000 acres are under tobacco. This area is mostly in Belgaum District and in Kolhapur State and to a certain extent in Satara District. The book is well written.

KOENNECKE FOUND AT ETAWAH.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

Latest information received in Delhi about the German aviator Koennecke who was reported to have had a forced landing is that he has been found at Etawah and that all is well except for a broken tail skid. A previous telegram stated that he was forced to land between Jodhpur and Allahabad.—A. P.

The next session of the Chamber of Princes will be held at New Delhi from the 20th to 24th February, 1928 both days inclusive.—A. P.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. J. THOMAS AND CO.

CALCUTTA, November 2.

Heavy Goods.—Except for small fluctuations in rates for ready shipment the market has kept steady throughout the week. There has been a fair demand for forward deliveries both from shippers and the bazaar dealers, which mills have met to a moderate extent at about last rates.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags (37 1/2 x 25 hd.) for January at Rs. 39-12-0, for early May at Rs. 30-8-0; B. Twills for November at Rs. 47-0-0, for July at Rs. 46-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 53-4-0, for November at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 52-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 52-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2 1/2 lbs. for November at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 55-8-0, for March at 53-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for Ready at Rs. 58-0-0 to Rs. 57-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 56-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (3 1/4 lbs.) for November at Rs. 78-0-0 to Rs. 75.8.0 for Decembed at Rs. 74.8.0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for November at Rs. 47-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 53-4-0, for November at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 52-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 52-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 44-0-0; A Twills (48") for early December at Rs. 57-0-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Heavy Cees for January/March at Rs. 47-8-0, for February/April at Rs. 47-0-0, for April/September at Rs. 45-8-0; Hy. Cees (2" gr4en) early November at Rs. 50-8-0 stripped basis; A. Twills for February/April at Rs. 54-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for November at Rs. 47-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 53-4-0, for November/December at Rs. 54.4.0, for January/March at Rs. 54-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 51-0-0.

Hessians.—The market opened stronger with a fair demand for ready goods guaranteed shipment in October, but prices eased when this was satisfied. Subsequently there was some re-action and we have had a very fluctuating market with a fair amount of covering business being effected both for near and forward.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 16-11-0, for November at Rs. 16-7-0 to Rs. 16-2-0 to Rs. 16.8.0, for December at Rs. 16.1.0. to Rs. 15.11.0 to Rs. 16.2.0 for January/March at Rs. 15.10.0 to Rs. 15.0.0 to Rs. 15.10.0, for April/June at Rs. 14.8.0.

36"—9 ozs./40" for November and 15th December at Rs. 17.4.0 basis, for November at Rs. 17.0.0.

50"—10 ozs. for December at Rs. 20.0.0.

40"—10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 21.2.0 to Rs. 20.11.0 to Rs. 20.13.0 to Rs. 20.8.0 basis.

40"—10 1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 21.13.0 to Rs. 21.4.0 to Rs. 21.8.0 to Rs. 21.2.0.

11 Porters for November at Rs. 20.12.0 to Rs. 20.8.0 to Rs. 20.9.0, for December at Rs. 19.14.0 to Rs. 19.10.0 to Rs. 20.0.0, for January/March at Rs. 19.8.0 to Rs. 19.6.0 to Rs. 19.8.0 for January/June at Rs. 19.4.0 for July/September at Rs. 19.0.0 to Rs. 18.14.0 to Rs. 19.4.0.

45"—11 ozs. for early November at Rs. 22.8.0 for November at Rs. 22.8.0 January/March at Rs. 20.14.0.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

5th November 1927.

The American market this week moved with irregular fluctuations and closes at the same rate as at the end of the last week. The market at first was weak and the prices declined on heavy long liquidation, hedge-selling and weakness in Stock market. Later, the prices advanced on general buying and short-covering. At the close however, the market has reacted on some Southern hedge-selling. The highest price for the December position touched during the week was 21.02 on the 3rd instant and the lowest 20.05 on the 28th ultimo, the range for the week being 97 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 17 higher. The prices at the outset were somewhat lower in sympathy with the sharp decline in America but soon firmed up and advanced mainly on large speculative buying influenced by the prediction of higher prices by the well-known astrologer in America who is greatly followed by several people in the market. On the advance however there was some profit-taking. The highest rate for Broach-April/May touched during the week was Rs. 409 1/4 on the 3rd instant and the lowest Rs. 381 on the 29th ultimo, the range for the week being Rs. 25 1/4.

As anticipated by us in our previous Review our prices have risen but it seems that in comparison to America the advance in our market has been bigger than justified. This is principally due to the speculative purchases influenced by astrological predictions and our market is therefore overbought. While some further rise in America is possible, it is generally believed that the recent advance discounts a reduced crop estimate that was hinted at in the statement issued together with the last Ginning Report. We are in favour of taking profit on purchases advised in our last Review and would also advise short-sales if our market went higher or should America show signs of easiness after the Bureau Report.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the County Championship Chesire beat Lancashire by fourteen points to eleven at Birkenhead, Durham lost to Yorkshire by nineteen points to three at Westharlepool, and Northumberland lost to Cumberland at Gosforth by three points to nil. —Reuter.

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Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

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Gain Beauty while you sleep

The hours you spend in sleep are meant by Nature actually to renew your complexion. Your skin is constantly changing. As the outer layer gets old and weatherbeaten, it should disappear and give place to the fresh, young skin which has been growing underneath. Unfortunately, modern conditions often interrupt this natural process, and that is why so many of our famous beauties use Mercolized Wax every night before they go to bed. A little Mercolized Wax gently rubbed in with the finger tips at bedtime assists Nature by dissolving away all the particles of old, worn out, dried-up skin, which otherwise would clog up the pores and smother the bright, young skin underneath. If you've never tried this Mercolized Wax treatment before, you'll be astonished at the difference even one night can make. It is so simple that you may not feel it can possibly do much, but just try it to-night and see for yourself. Simply ask any chemist for some pure Mercolized Wax and follow the directions he will give you on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

B.A. Examination and B.Sc Subsidiary Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

TO-DAYS PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presiding. Messrs. Singaravelu (Madras), Dr. Bhupendranath Dutta (Calcutta), Mukundlal Sirkar (Calcutta), S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar, S. S. Mirajkar, S. V. Ghate and others will be amongst the speakers.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Pandit Bhatt Ramanathji Shastriji of Bombay will deliver a lecture in Hindi on the "Comparison of Sankar and Vallabh Doctrines on Gita", at Keshavbaug, Princess Street, at 8 p.m. to-day (Monday), under the auspices of Shrimad Vaishnav Parishad and under the presidentship of Chiranjivi Goswami Sri Vullabhlalji Bava of Porbandar.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday afternoon, the 8th November, 1927, at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS, MALABAR HILL.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. H. Scott and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A. F. I.) will play the following programme of Music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.):—

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association at the above place on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 6 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To consider a letter and questionnaire forwarded by the Government of Bombay on the subject of Cinema and Film Industry in India.

(2) Any other matter that may be permitted by the Chairman.

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the office of the Association at the above place on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 6-15 p.m. to transact the business of which notice has already been given.

THE SESHADRI HOCKEY SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will be held from the 26th November, 1927. Entree fee per team is Rs. 10 only. Names of fifteen players of the team and entry fee should reach the undersigned by the 20th November, 1927.

The ties shall be drawn on the 21st November, 1927, at 5-30 p.m.

The Tournament is open to School, College, Army, Police and Railway teams.

Arrangements for accommodation of the out-station teams will be made if information is received four days before the commencement of the Tournament.

Chandra Bal, M.Sc., Honorary Secretary, The Seshadri Hockey Shield Tournament, Benares Hindu University.

PROGRAMME.

March—When the Sergeant Major's on Parade ..... Longstaffe
Selection—The Vagabond King .. Friml
Intermezzo—Zenda ..... Breau
Selection—Sullivan Airs ..... Godfrey
Caprice—Les Chanteurs Hongroise ..... Micheils
Song—All Souls Day ..... Lassen
Selection—The Desert Song .. Romberg
Fox-Trot—Silver Rose ..... Meyer
March—The Spirit of Pagentry ..... Fletcher

RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.

11-30 a.m. A Gramophone Concert of Light Music including Songs by John Turner, Tenor, and George Baker, Baritone.

12-0 noon. Close Down.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Mushtaq Hussein.
Vocal Music.
Odhavji Jani.—Short Stories in Gujerati.
8-0 p.m. Talk "Different Ways of Going Home." By a Traveller.
8-15 p.m. Interval.
9-0 p.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report.
9-25 p.m. What Shall We Have Tomorrow?
Menu No. 7.
A LIGHT NIGHT.
Philip Camplion, Light Songs at the Piano.
The Bombay Chamber Orchestra, under the direction of Edward Behr.
9-30 p.m. Orchestra.
Overture "Private Ortheris"—Ansell.
Tango Valse "The Dansant"—Fletcher.
Selection "Haydn Wood's Popular Songs"—Arr. Higgs.
10-0 p.m. Philip Camplion.
(a) The Wraggle Taggle Gipsies—Trad.
(b) Jim (Cautionary Tales)—Liza Lehmann.
(c) Two "Whatnots"—Sterndald Bennett.
1. Khartoum.
2. Mary.
10-15 p.m. Orchestra.
Morceau Dansant "Vivienne"—Finck.
Selection "The Merry Widow"—Lehar.
10-35 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
Close Down.

JAIL MURDER CASE.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY'S FINDING.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Nov. 4.

In the case in which a Brahmin convict of the Yerrowda Central Jail, named Maneshanker, was charged with the wilful murder of a Punjabi Mahomedan convict, named Azizulla Khan, the jury to-day brought in a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Poona, disagreeing with this finding intimated that he would refer the matter to the High Court, Bombay. The incidents which led to the fatal quarrel are as follows:—On the 15th August last the accused and the deceased, Azizulla Khan, with other prisoners, had just returned to the tailor's shop after their morning meal when the latter noticed that a tub in which he intended washing his clothes had been removed. On learning that another Mahomedan convict named Alijan had removed it, Azizulla abused him. An altercation followed and the men came to blows. They were separated by the warder, but Azizulla again attacked convict Alijan whom he pinned against the wall. While in this position the accused Maneshankar came up from behind and struck Azizulla with a large pair of scissors, which made a deep wound below the right shoulder blade and penetrated the lung. Azizulla was taken to the Jail Hospital, but died the same night.

In the course of his statement to the Court the accused Maneshankar denied having murdered the deceased, who, he said, met his death as the result of an accident.

DEATH BY SHOCK.

An adjourned inquest over the dead body of one K. S. Desai who died in Dr. Killavalla's dispensary on October 24 was resumed at the Bombay City Coroner's Court on Sunday morning. It came out from the evidence that the deceased with some friend of his went to Dr. Killavalla's dispensary and asked some smelling salt as he complained he was suffering from a pain in the chest. As the doctor was finding the bottle of the smelling salt, the deceased collapsed from the chair. After medical examination it was found that he had expired. The evidence did not give any grounds to suspect that there was any foul play.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by a shock due to enlarged Hymus gland.

HEART FAILURE.

K. P. Das, a Bengali Hindu, aged 30 years, employed as a cook in the hotel at the Noble House, Suparibag Road, died in the hospital on the morning of October 22 as a result of sudden heart failure. The deceased, a few hours before his death, had complained of a severe pain in the chest. He was then removed to the hospital where he immediately died. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by heart failure.

STRANGLED CHILD.

The adjourned inquest over the dead body of a newly-born female child was resumed at the City Coroner's Court on Sunday morning when the jury returned a verdict of death by homicidal asphyxiation after an unsuccessful attempt to kill the child by cutting its throat. On the evidence before them the jury held that the child was born to the woman Rambhabai and she committed the crimes under the law. She attempted to murder the child first by cutting its throat and then by suffocating it.

Hiraji Vishram, a broker in a flour mill, Nal Bazar, stated in his evidence that Rambhabai was his keep for three months. He had no reason to think that she was in a delicate condition. On the night before she was called up by police she had gone to the privy at 2 o'clock in the morning. She came back and asked the witness to fold her bed as she said she had her monthly discharge. The next morning she was very unwell. Asked if she required a doctor to be called she replied that she had a miscarriage. She said she had been carrying only for three months, obviously the period she was in the keeping of the witness. She gave the witness a bundle and asked him to throw it away. The bundle contained the still-born and clothes soaked in blood. As directed by her the witness threw the bundle down into the gutter behind the privy of their residence.

The Coroner's jury gave a verdict as stated above.

"THE VISMI SADI."

Among the Gujarati Diwali publications, "The Vismi Sadi" has published one of the most attractive numbers. Almost every well-known writer is represented in the publication. The touching story of "Dhumketu" will be read with interest. Messrs. Mastfakir, Jagirdar and Olia Joshi have each contributed a humorous story. Mr. Ardesir Khabardar's poems on "Devotion" promise to be very popular. The number is very handy and is printed on art paper with a beautiful cover design and several coloured plates. The price has been fixed at Rs. 2 which, though quite worth the number, is too high for an average reader.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. Patel leaves Delhi on Monday for Nadiad, where he arrives on Tuesday morning.

SOUTH INDIANS AND UNTOUCHABILITY

COMMITTEE FORMED TO COLLECT FUNDS

Under the auspices of the South Indian Union, Bombay, a public meeting was held on the Union Premises, Parel, on Sunday morning. Mr. N. S. Krishna, presided who in his opening remarks feelingly stated how the beauty of Malabar was being marred by the hideous practice of untouchability, unapproachability and even unseeability. He thanked Mahatmaji on the personal endeavour he had decided to make towards the eradication of this social evil which was eating into the vitals of the Hindu Society and retarded its progress. He hoped that the purpose for which the meeting was called would be crowned with success.

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer then moved his resolution thanking Mahatmaji and extending the full support of the South Indians in Bombay to the movement he had initiated. It was decided to present a purse to Gandhiji in early January on his return after his South Indian Tour. A small committee was formed to collect funds in the Parel area and to seek the co-operation of sister associations.

Several speeches were made on the question.

"USHA PARINAYAM"

A SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

Happy coincidence and noble decisions seldom come together. But this was so when the members of the Saraswati Sangita Sabha Staged "Usha Parinayam" in Tamil on Saturday night at the Damodar Thackersey Hall before a large and appreciative gathering. The happy coincidence consists in this that the day happened to be the anniversary day of the founder of "The Bombay Chronicle." The noble decision points to the announcement made on behalf of the Sabha towards the close of the night's entertainment that the Saraswati Sangitha Sabha was prepared to give a benefit performance in aid of the untouchability fund organised by Mahatma Gandhi. Though this announcement was not surprising to those who had been watching the activities of this Sabha, it was none-the-less important because of the following day's public meeting organised by the South Indian Union, Bombay, to concert measures for collection of funds towards the untouchability work in South India. It would be pertinent to recall here that on several previous occasions the members of the Saraswati Sangita Sabha had staged plays for many a noble cause.

The performance on Saturday night was indeed a real treat in the historionic art. It is difficult to particularise the several actors as they have all done full justice to their respective characters. But special mention requires to be made of Bana, Aniruddha, the hero, Usha, the heroine, Chitraleka and Narada who were continually applauded. On the comic side the hunter made an indelible impression on the audience who were thrown into peals of laughter. Saturday's performance was a thorough success. It was wrongly stated in these columns that the play was written by Sambam Mudaliar. This play is not the production of that celebrated South Indian dramatist.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 7TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the future that is in store for you is like the Curate's egg, good in parts. You know well how to labour and to wait. You are labouring like an average exploited Indian labourer in mills, factories or in the stinking bowels of the earth, labouring under difficulties, under misapprehension, or even like the mountain which brings forth, after its travail, only in mouse. You have also the patience to wait, drudging in the same office for many years for the promotion which, like the long-promised Swaraj or self-determination, never comes. You also wait at your rendezvous, in the hope of meeting the earthly sirens who seeing your small purse and facial farce or curse, seldom turn up. And then you think that Milton was totally wrong in saying that "they also serve who only stand and wait", for you have seldom any opportunity of serving, at Cafes, your "angels" who fly away from you after the first meet. P.B. Shelley wrote:—

"One wants society
Another, variety.
Other, a tranquil life,
Some want food
Others, as good,
Only want a wife!"

Your ambition is to get a good, ideal wife, but a good ideal wife though not as extinct as dodo is as difficult rather impossible to be found as pearls from the Dead Sea. For the sake of justice, however, be it said that a good ideal husband is also almost equally (but not exactly equally) difficult to be had! This is the reason of millions of domestic tragedies. The exacting man always wanting to grab the best and handsome, without himself doing the handsome. If persons like you, realising the imperfections of men (and specially of women) try to meet half way the vale of chaos and catastrophe would be bridged or gulfed. (I hope you understand what I mean by this curious metaphor).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

An ultra-smart fashion show, unusual scenes in New York's subway, a night club scene that for sheer brilliance has rarely been equalled, a sweet and simple story well told, well directed and well acted and settings that deserve unstinted praise are the outstanding features in First National's latest picture, "Subway Sadie", which opened Saturday at the Royal Opera House.

"Subway Sadie" is a story about a New York working girl who meets a subway guard. They fall in love with each other. But the course of true love never does run smooth, even in pictures. The romance is called off when Sadie gets her cherished opportunity to go to Paris as buyer for her store. The marriage that had been planned is indefinitely postponed, and the subway guard is heart-broken.

But he is injured in an accident on the day Sadie is to sail. And Sadie comes to him. So they get married after all. After this comes the surprise of the picture. This we will not tell you.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

What is undoubtedly the most gorgeous motion picture production yet made, is the production of Stanley Weilman's historical romance "Under the Red Rose", which comes as a colossal Million-and-a-half dollar production at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. It is the biggest picture in regard to gorgeousness of settings, lavishness of costumes and excellence of acting. It depicts the gay and dissolute life at the Court of Louis of France when Cardinal Richelieu held the supreme power at the Court. A thrilling love romance runs throughout the picture. 3,500 actors take part in it headed by the beautiful Alma Rubens. The splendour of France's gilted age, the amours of a Court, that lived only for pleasure, the heroism of men who served Beauty and the King are all portrayed here with an immortal love story, which is produced as a colossal photo-play of stirring grandeur. As the drama is a lengthy one there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE CINEMA PRECIOUS

"Beware of Widows", the Universal Jewel Comedy Drama in 8 parts, starring the lovely adorable bewitching Laura La Plante and an all-star cast, is the great attraction to-night and this week at the Universal Picture House (Cinema Precious). It is one of those fast-moving collecting farce comedies that defy analysis. It is an exceedingly funny production Jammed with good old-fashioned laugh brought on by the latest developments in motion pictures. Laura La Plante is bewitching as a girl without a husband. There are two other couples on the picture seeking marriage and innumerable original mix-ups occur. The story is well constructed and each incident has its purpose of a very hearty laugh. It is a story of romantic confusions laid largely on board a palatial house-boat. The programme includes a two-reel roaring comedy, "Hudy in Hollywood", wherein aspirants to film fame are very humorously caricatured. The whole programme at the Universal Picture House (Cinema Precious) this week is a very funny and hilarious one, and those fond of an hour and a half's hearty laugh are cordially invited.

GLOBE CINEMA

Unusually difficult was the task which confronted Guy Bates Post in portraying the titular role in "Omar the Tentmaker", despite his recognized standing as one of America's most distinguished actors. The "Omar" of this Richard Walton Tully production, directed by James Young and to be shown as a First National attraction at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, during this week, is, of course, a figure known all over the world to the millions who have read Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the Rubaiyat.

Twenty years to make this photo-play! Throughout the story of the film runs a truly beautiful tale of the love between Omar and Shireen, whom he loses through the uxorious desires of the Prince, only to be reunited after many years, finding happiness together after countless vicissitudes and hardships. A secondary love theme almost as beautiful as this passage binds together the hearts of young Shireen and a Crusader.

Adventure and romance abound in this film. Naturally, also, it is filled with the colour of Persia at the time of its greatest glory; and, in fact, some of the scenes rival in immensity and scope anything the screen has ever given us.

"Omar the Tentmaker" is a photo-play with a universal appeal. It contains elements that interest all ages, and in our estimation takes rank with the greatest productions that have come from the movie studios. We can recommend it to our readers without reserve. Not to see it is to miss one of the screen's greatest achievements.

The surprising attraction in this picture is the Urdu and Gujarati Titles written by our famous story-writer, Mr. Nazim-Ul-Ansari.

The programme includes a Laughable Harold Lloyd Comedy.

SCARCITY OF GOOD ACTRESSES

PROBLEM BEFORE CINEMA COMMITTEE

RAO SAHEB MUNIM EXAMINED.

The Indian Cinematograph Committee opened its enquiry at the Town Hall, on Sunday afternoon, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, the Chairman, presiding. The following members of the Committee were present:—The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Colonel J. D. Crawford, Mr. K. C. Neogy and Mr. A. M. Green.

Mr. J. Coatman, Director of Public Information and a member of the Committee, was not present on the first day and it is understood that he will not be able to join the Committee in Bombay till the 10th instant.

Proceeding with the enquiry the Committee examined on the first day Rao Saheb Chunilal G. Munim and others representing the Bombay Cinema and Theatres Trade Association and the Indian Motion Pictures Producers' Association. Rao Saheb Munim had submitted a lengthy written statement in reply to the questionnaire drafted by the Committee.

WHO ARE CINEMA-GOERS.

To a question regarding the classes of cinema-goers in the city of Bombay, Rao Saheb Munim had given a written answer that 1|3rd of the attendance at the local cinemas was from educated Indians and 2|3rds from illiterate classes of the Indians. The attendance from educated classes was steady while there appeared an increase of about 5 per cent. in the patronage from the illiterate classes.

Chairman (to Rao Saheb Munim): From your written statement it appears that you are satisfied with existing conditions of the cinema industry?

Mr. Munim: No. We are not satisfied. The industry here needs improvement in every way. In India, there are many languages and customs and all these difficulties come in the way of the progress of the cinema industry.

NEED OF CENTRAL STUDIO.

Rao Saheb Munim further observed that it would be in the interests of the industry to have a central studio. He admitted that the conditions in India made it very difficult for them to compete with foreign markets. However, it was not impossible for India to produce best pictures.

Chairman: What measures do you suggest so that best pictures should be produced in India?

Mr. Munim: Our producers must have education in up-to-date studios. I suggest that we should have experts from abroad to train our people here.

Chairman: Will it not do if our people are sent abroad to study the art there in foreign studios?

Mr. Munim: To send our people abroad will be a more difficult thing than bringing foreign experts in this country.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Chairman: Don't you think that the foreign dealers in pictures send indifferent pictures along with good ones—the films that are rejected in their own countries?

Mr. Munim: It is true to a certain extent.

Chairman: Do you consider that Indian films are sufficiently produced to meet the demand in the country?

Mr. Munim: No. There is sufficient scope for further output of indigenous films. The cinema trade in this country is not sufficiently organised so as to have more output of good Indian films.

Chairman: Would you like to have some agency abroad to secure good films for India?

Mr. Munim: It is not so very necessary.

PAUCITY OF EDUCATED ACTRESSES.

Chairman: Do you think that the actors and actresses can be had in plenty in the dia?

Mr. Munim: It is very difficult to get good actresses from respectable society.

The witness could not make any suggestions as to how educated ladies could be attracted to cinema acting.

Chairman: You say in your written statement that the censorship is too strict. Is it not a standing complaint that it is too slack?

Mr. Munim: It was so in the beginning, but now it is reasonable.

Chairman: Do you suggest that a central board is preferable to provincial boards?—Yes.

Chairman: How will you meet the question of delay that will be caused when the provincial boards are done away with? Don't you think that the cinema trade will suffer if the censorship is entrusted to a Central Board?—No.

Chairman: Do you want a central board with a non-official majority?—Yes.

DEMORALISING EFFECTS.

Chairman: Is it not a loud complaint from Indians that some of the films have a demoralising effect upon the youths of the country?—There is no complaint of that kind so far as Bombay is concerned.

Chairman: Don't you think that scenes of nudity and open kissing have evil effects upon the minds of impressionable adults?—Not to a large extent.

Chairman: Do some of the films that are exhibited in Indian cinemas foster criminal instincts?—I am not aware of that.

Chairman: Is it not a complaint that Western civilization is not properly represented to Easterners in the Western films coming to the East?—I don't think so.

Mr. Munim's examination was at this stage concluded.

The Committee will meet again on Tuesday at 10-30 a.m.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Weather was cooler and inclined to be unsettled especially in the North. The feature of to-day's play was many local Derbies. Everton are shaping like championship side Weldon scoring thrice and Dean and Critchley once each for them before the interval. In the second half the Dean added two more. Chandler obtained Leicester's only goal. At Tottenham 40,000 were present to witness the home team's steady improvement. O'Callaghan netted the first goal and Handley headed the second. Barrett replied for West Ham with brilliant long shot all these three goals being scored in as many minutes. Elkes and O'Callaghan added one each to Spur's score and Ruffel increased the visitors' score to two before the interval. In the latter half Earle of West Ham and Osborne of Spurs added to ther respective sides total.

45,000 witnessed Newcastle beat Sunderland. McDonald scored for the home team seven minutes after the start but Marshall equalised a four minutes later and at the interval scores were level at one each. After the interval the game was played at a tremendous pace and Seymour and McKay added to Newcastle's score.

AT BIRMINGHAM.

The best attendance of the day was at Birmingham where 60,000 were present. At the interval neither side had scored. On the resumption Crosbie netted for Birmingham Walker equalising thirteen minutes from the finish. At Bolton there was downpour. After Blackmore headed in Somerville Burnleys the goal keeper broke his collar boue and retired Hill replacing him. Blackmore added the second and the third before the interval Bolton thus leading by three goals to nil at the interval. On the resumption Freeman kept the goal for Burnley. Blackmore added the fourth. Page scored Burnley's only goal and then Jack headed three in succession from Butler's and Wizards centres making second hat-trick of the match.

At Selhurst, Turner with an overhead kick scored for Crystal Palace after four minutes and there was no further scoring before the interval. In second half Haddock scored twice and Clarke twice first from penalty. Previously Charlton was the only unbeaten side in the English and Scottish Leagues. Halifax faced the driving rain and their goal had narrow escapes but from breakway Seabrook netted after 33 minutes and at interval Halifax led by one goal to nil. After resumption Seabrook scored second but Bradford drow level through Hawes and Smith and five minutes from finish McDonald obtained the winning goal.—Reuter.

WEATHER REPORT

HEAVY RAIN LIKELY IN MADRAS

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Weather conditions are unsettled in the neighbourhood of Ceylon where a depression may form. Rainfall has been nearly general in Madras South-east. There has been local rain in Malabar. Nearly general rain is also reported from Assam, and a few falls from Bengal and Lower Burma.

The Persian disturbance is slowly approaching the Frontier.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Tezpur, Gauhati, Dhubri, and Sinclair a half; Cherrapunji one; Sangor Island a quarter; Mymensingh a half; Cochin three-quarters; Timevelly one; Pamban one and a half; Madura a half; Negapatm one and a half; Trichinopoly three-quarters; Cuddalore one; Madras a half; and Kodaikanal three-quarters.

Forecast:—A decrease in Assam and an increase in the south of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rain is likely to begin in South Madras within twenty-four hours and may continue for days.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1927.

THE CRISIS.

There has been these few days such a revelry of speculation about the Royal Commission that it is difficult to say what is fact and what is fiction and even to sift an intelligent anticipation from a mass of wild conjecture. We think it safe, however, to assume that the British Cabinet has practically decided to appoint a "Parliamentary" Commission without any Indians thereon and that the Viceroy has been commissioned with the task of sugar-coating the bitter pill and cajoling Indian leaders into swallowing it. The Viceroy summoned a number of leaders to him, not to communicate their views to the Cabinet before its decision was made, but to communicate to them the settled fact of a fraudulent Commission and to ask them to accept it with the best of grace. This procedure was hardly fair or courteous either to the country or the leaders. Probably he volunteered to intercede on their behalf and to persuade the Cabinet to associate them as assessors or reporters or in some such capacity, short of working on the Commission proper. We do not know what the leaders said in reply and we shall not insult them by supposing that a single one of them betrayed the country by treating the offer otherwise than by spurning it. Accustomed as we are to official insolence the present offer is the limit and should be a warning against the yet unrevealed dangers of mendicancy.

What does the offer mean? It means that the Indians must abjure even a semblance of a claim to self-determination. It means that a set of aliens to whom India is more or less a mere geographical expression are to sit in judgment on themselves and dictate to three hundred millions of Indians whose are the real interests at stake. It means, to use the language of the "Stateman" of Calcutta, the only share of Indians in the enquiry is to be judged. The farcical character of the proposed scheme is well exposed by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, who, while moving the resolution condemning the scheme at the U. P. Liberals' Conference, said:

> "While our indictment of the present system of Government is that it neither satisfies our self-respect nor meets our material requirements, while we affirm that for both purposes a radical change of the constitution is necessary and ask that a Commission which inspires our confidence should be sent out, our judges, who are also our prosecutors, who are also our trustees who are also our masters say that they will themselves conduct an examination into their own achievements and into our failings. And in all human probability they will come to conclusions which will be extremely gratifying to their national vanity and correspondingly depress our self-respect and material interests."

The only argument that is advanced in favour of the proposed scheme is that the Government of India Act vests in Parliament the sole right to judge the progress of one instalment of Reforms and the desirability of the next; and since India has once accepted that Act, she has no right to complain against a purely Parliamentary Commission. To this, we reply that India has never accepted the sole judgeship of Parliament except in the sense that a Reform Bill has to pass through Parliament. Secondly, even if Parliament is to be the sole judge, it does not follow that the work of recommencing Reforms should be done only by an exclusive Parliamentary Committee: Parliament has in any case the final right of accepting or modifying the recommendations made by a Committee. To exclude Indians even from the task of making recommendations,—an exclusion which even the Government of India Act does not contemplate—is to suppress the Indian viewpoint, the only view-point that counts, and to deprive India for ever of even the limited right of self-determination she claims. It is impossible to believe that any Indian leader could have bartered away that right and with it his own self-respect and the self-respect of his country. In fact, every party, every leader who has published his views on the subject, has condemned the scheme without any reservation. The Viceroy himself knew this, else he would not have sought the secrecy of a purdah conference.

The question now is what should be done next. Mr. Mardy Jones suggests that as the biggest political institution in the country, it is upto the Indian National Congress to have its definite say in the matter before the personnel of the Commission is announced. As the announcement is to be made in a day or two, the excellent suggestion can hardly be carried out, but we deplore the silence of prominent leaders of the Congress during the last week. That silence can yet be broken. But, apart from this, the first thing that is absolutely necessary is that the leaders of India of all parties should assemble in a National Convention to meet the national crisis. It may give England one last chance of retrieving its error before it is too late. The Liberal and Labour papers are reported to have condemned the Cabinet's scheme. Mr. Mardy Jones assures us that the Labour Party is very solicitous about Indian Swaraj and her right of self-determination. If these are facts, the Liberals and Labour should see for themselves if they would be content with lip sympathy for India and denunciations of the scheme. The least that we expect from Labour is to refuse to have any part or lot with the Commission unless Indians are adequately represented on it. Else, they can only be regarded as willing tools in the humiliation of India. The Viceroy, who has the confidence of the Cabinet, will be false to his position if he does not inform the Cabinet of India's loathing for the scheme he is now seeking to embellish. The sincerity and earnestness of Lord Irwin cannot be questioned. But, if he wishes to serve India loyally and truly as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, his duty is clear. Before he issues as head of the Subordinate Branch of the British Government, his contemplated appeal to the people of India to eat humble pie and accept and make the best of the humiliation of a Parliamentary Commission, he should, now that he has known the mind of the country, impress upon the Baldwin Government the need for radical reconsideration of their decision and for despatch of a Commission acceptable to it. If the Cabinet remains recalcitrant, India should promptly accept the challenge and the Convention should concert measures against the Cabinet's intrigues. Mere condemnation or the boycott of the Commission will not do, something positive is necessary. In this connection, the suggestion of the "Maharatta" to appoint an "un-official Commission parallel to the official one" is one worthy of serious consideration. Whatever measures the Convention and later, let us hope, the United Congress would concert, it should be obvious to the meanest understanding that the first and foremost condition of success for any plan is absolute national unity, communal and political. We may or may not agree about methods of agitation to be adopted if the fresh Reforms are not satisfactory. But, just at present our task is to formulate our demands and to press them upon England in the most effective manner. On this task we can and must unite. If we do, it will be a great good coming out of a great evil.

THE SHELVING OF SWARAJ.

"The critical period of transition in India may prove longer and more difficult than was anticipated when India received five years ago her great constitutional charter." In these words did Sir Valentine Chirol explain to the countrymen of Katherine Mayo the arduous task which Britain was undertaking in India as an "experiment" when this great defender of the "Steel Frame" happened to be lecturing three years ago under the Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago. Other British minds have been evidently busy in making the course of Indian Swaraj "longer and more difficult," in explaining to their people how very necessary it is that it must be made more difficult. If Katherine Mayo came to the rescue of the British Die-Hards in regard to the Indian "problem" in a manner which they are not ashamed to exploit, others had been busy piling up evidence against India in the more orthodox manner of the bureaucratic Pundit. It is symptomatic of the hostility to Indian political aspirations which has now broken out so unblushingly amongst the propertied and the governing classes in England that a little volume has recently appeared which damns the Indians with faint praise and makes the Die-Hard case all the stronger. A writer who has had years of Indian experience to draw upon and whose identity, although he remarks that he "never attained to high executive office in the service of the Crown," remains but thinly veiled, essays in "India To-morrow" (Oxford University Press), the difficult task of telling the Royal Commission shortly to come out to India what it should do. Under the 'nom de plume' of "Khub Dekhta Age" he projects his mind into an infinity of Indian political future, but his mind being in perfect tune with the mentality of the India Office, he dwells largely on the immediate prospect awaiting the Royal Commission than on the India of the particular future hoped for by Indian politicians.

"India To-morrow" is either an inspired publication or an illustration of the fact that bureaucratic minds, whether in England or India, have a curious habit of thinking alike. "Khub Dekhta Age" warns the Royal Commission that if it regards itself as a "Heaven-sent mission of intellectual perfection" it will "fail in its work", but he remarks, "if, on the other hand, the Commission regards itself as the rapporteur, endeavouring in the multitude of advisers to discover the ideas of evolving in India's sub-conscious mind and to find out more perhaps by private conversation with her political leaders and others, than in the formal evidence of the Council Chamber, it may possibly be as successful as many of the rapporteurs have been at Geneva." "India To-morrow" has thus appeared at a very convenient moment for the Tory Press and politician in England. It sets forth in the balanced and seemingly dispassionate language of an Oxford don the "advantages" of sending out to India the "travelling circus" the Baldwin Government are busy getting together. "Khub Dekhta Age" has no other constructive suggestions to make in this small political pamphlet of his in Tory interest. He parades the fact that "there is nothing constructive in the book". Such suggestions as he makes, in his attempt "to imprison words in fugitive thoughts," are entirely bureaucratic in conception and his concern not to allow Indians any opportunity for substantial political advance is as great as his anxiety to tell the reader that in meeting the problem "the path of principle is the path of safety". Communal electorates should, in his opinion, remain, so must the Steel Frame, but its "gaunt" aspect should be "covered up". The shallowest and most inconvenient chapter in the volume is that devoted to the Indian States. "Khub Dekhta Age" has done a service to his British Die-Hard friends who will exploit his remarks for their own political purpose, but to the country in which he has spent the greater portion of his working years, he has rendered in this volume the negative service of showing how very narrow and short-sighted in their political vision about India men of his type can be.

HISTORY AND NATION-BUILDING.

AN ESTIMATE OF MAHMUD OF GHAZNIN.

(BY M. MUJEEB, PROFESSOR, NATIONAL UNIVTRSITY, DELHI).

MAHMUD OF GHAZNIN by Prof. Mohommad Habib, B.A., (Oxon), Chairman of the Department of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

History has, unfortunately, not yet obtained a definite position or a recognised function in our culture. Ancient India has, indeed, been a source of inspiration to a large number of Hindus, but the inspiration has been mainly ethical or philosophical. It has not, except in very rare cases, guided them forward, but rather made them look back regretfully at what they have left behind, and filled them with vague doubts about the future. To the Mohommadans Indian history has meant even less. Having no ethical or religious lessons to learn from it and being incapable of appreciating it from any other point of view, they never know whether to be proud of their past, feel ashamed of it, and generally prefer not to waste their time thinking on the matter at all. But proper understanding of history, apart from being the most important factor in nation-building, is the only sure foundation for national culture. Each of us individually and the nation as a whole remains an unknown quantity, an indefinite purposeless being, until recognised and valued in the light of the past.

True Interpretation of History.

One of the main reasons of the failure of history to influence our minds and to give direction and aim to our national activities is that no effort worth the name has yet been made to understand and interpret Indian history as a whole. We are for some reason or other even reluctant to admit that we have all a common history, and are the products of a common past. Most of us, one could almost say, look upon Indian history with the eyes of greedy robbers anxious to seize the largest and richest share of the spoil and claim it as their own, leaving the rest to whosoever should care to have it. The interest of the Hindu centres round ancient India; they revel in it, preach it, try to live it. For that is their history. And the rest they consider a silence or a void, or try to shake it off their minds as an ugly dream. Mohommadans rejoice in their ignorance of what India was before the so-called Mohommadan Period. Their interest begins with Mahmud of Ghaznin and ends with Aurangzeb. That is their history. But it is obvious that such an attitude will not make us wiser or better and we shall never understand ourselves or our history unless we make a sincere effort to discover in it some unity of purpose and to regard it as a common endeavour. If the the present is to have any meaning and the future any hope, the past must cease to consist of isolated, independent, self-sufficient episodes and be metamorphosed into a complete, living whole.

The Right Perspective.

Professor Habib is among the few historians of India and his book one of the few histories I have come across in which this consciousness is present. His interest in his subject is keen, his knowledge sound and his judgment remarkably balanced. He feels like a patriotic Indian, but he has the gift of being able to view facts and personalities from a disinterested cosmopolitan standpoint. And it is all the more to his credit that he has given proof of this in writing on a subject where feelings are prone to run high as prejudice to parade under the mask of knowledge. More than ordinary detachment is required to keep one's feet firm on the strait path of justice and truth, and more than the usual faith that falls to our lot to maintain our courage when confronted with such sinister personalities as Mahmud of Ghaznin, on whom it is so dangerous to pass judgment of any kind. There are, indeed, many who affect to smile over religious differences, but their tolerance is built upon a sterile scepticism or a studied unscrupulousness. It has no cultural or moral value, and it can never educate or ennoble. There are, on the other hand, some who in pious credulity make a respectful bow to all gods, but really understand and love none. Professor Habib does not belong to either class of such believers in tolerance. His sincerity is everywhere obvious and unimpeachable, but he never allows his critical faculty to doze. If he is at pains to show how Mahmud's iconoclasm was something quite repugnant to the faith of the Prophet of Arabia, he also make it quite clear that the Indian gods had been smothered under ceremonials and gold. Mahmud's personality is divested of all grandeur of a warrior of Islam, but he is not belittled or misrepresented to please those who bear an ancient grudge against him. All honour is paid to the blood that was freely spent to defend India against the rapacious invader, but we realise nevertheless that much of it was waste, and the unflinching courage and devotion of the de-

(Continued on page 11.)

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL SITUATION.

(BY MINOO R. MASANI.)

VI*

I have so far omitted all mention of the various factories we visited in Russia—the Read Triangle Rubber Factory in Leningrad employing 15,000 workers; the Red October Candy and Chocolate Works with 2,700 workers and the Three Mounts Textile Factory with 7,000 workers in Moscow; and the Steel Works with 17,000 workers near Nijni-Novgorod. I am not qualified to speak about the technical side of what I saw, but everywhere there was admittedly a crying need for more up-to-date machinery, lack of which was hampering production.

So far as the efficiency of the workers is concerned, the reduction in working hours from 9, 10 and in many cases 12 to a maximum of 8 has not adversely affected individual or collective production. The total industrial production of the Soviet Union, we learn from a recent issue of the "Economist", had in 1926 attained the pre-war level.

A foreman in the Moscow textile factory told me that his job was made much easier by the Revolution. Cases of slackness were rarer, and the general tone of the workers under him was one of effort, instead of indifference. The will to work and, with it, the amount of production had undoubtedly improved. The fly in the ointment was the use of antiquated machinery. "But to be able to import new machinery we require credit from your people."

The factories are generally managed by two Directors. The "Red Director", whom the Technical Director advises, is appointed by the Executive with the approval of the Factory Committee of the workers. He must in addition be a worker who has risen from the ranks.

Trades Unionism 99 per cent

We were told that about 99 per cent. of the workers in these factories belonged to the appropriate Trades Unions. The International Labour Office at Geneva has just published a report on the Trades Unions in the Soviet Unions. In 1917, there were only 700.000 unionists. During the period of "Military Communism", the membership figures, of course, leapt up. But in 1922, with the introduction of the New Economic Policy, membership of Unions was made strictly voluntary, and this resulted in a fall from 6,740,000 to 4,550,000. Since then, the obvious advantages of a T. U. card have led to a gradual increase until to-day the I. L. O. reports a membership of 9,200,000. As to the position of the Unions, the I. L. O., which can hardly be said to sympathise with Communists, says they possess "far greater prerogatives than those received by Trade Unions in any other country... and play a predominant part in social affairs." It adds that "it should not be thought that the management of the Unions by the Communists is absolute."

The Children's Paradise

What struck us most was the social work at the factories. Clubs and schools were attached to every one of them, but the creches were such as to justify the Soviet Unions' claim to be called "The Children's Paradise." To us, "mere men", the creches seemed to be the acme of perfection, and the women-members of our party, themselves active social workers, agreed that no creche in Great Britain could beat these from any aspect whatsoever.

The eight-hour day for factory workers is universal in Russia. Besides this, the law enforces a weekly period of uninterrupted rest of not less than 42 hours, two weeks' holiday a year and fourteen public holidays with full wages. For intellectual workers, like teachers, clerks and journalists, the maximum hours of work are six, so also for miners working underground. Persons between 14 and 16 years of age, if allowed to work at all after medical examination, can work only a four-hours' day. A leaf which India might, for its conscience's sake, take out of the Soviet statute book is that which prohibits the labour of women underground or at night.

Wages

Piece-work seems to be the rule in Russian factories. We suggested that it was a system of exploitation denounced by British and American Trades Unionists. "Yes, but the profits of exploitation—if there are

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd, 25th and 28th September and 1st and 2nd instant.

Notes of the Day.

C. P.'s Special Pleading.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer continues to play the self-imposed role of Orator-General for India for the League of Nations. His special pleading in favour of India's participation in the League Assembly and the advantages this country obtains from such participation would have fallen on less sceptical ears were Indians not thoroughly aware by this time that Great Britain only used the Indian delegation for her own Imperial purpose at the League, and that India alone of the fifty-four States represented at the League Assembly had the humiliation of not being allowed, by the Power which holds her in subjection, to be represented by one of her own nationals, as the head of the delegation. "C. P." explained the part he played in the League's deliberations to a meeting at Madras on Friday. He told his audience how he was "responsible for explaining" at the League India's protective policy. The explanation, evidently meant to mollify countries which do not relish the demands for a protectionist policy by Indian politicians, only shows what a humble pie India's "representative" has to eat at Geneva.

Platitudes.

The value which Great Britain, and Tory Britain in particular, really puts on the League and its doings or its hopes is brought out in the most recent pronouncement of the British Prime Minister. Mr. Baldwin is great at the enunciation of platitudes and in his speech at Edinburgh on the question of disarmament he uttered many a pious one. He talked about the need for mutual consultation amongst statesmen from all over the world, he dilated upon the happy "habit of conference, which is growing and is firmly established", but about the League he had only to remark that it was "an epitome" of foreign States and the "reflection of their varying moods." He emphasized the point of view that the League was not a "separate entity." This position is extremely convenient for England to take up as it absolves her from the duty of actively furthering proposals for limitation of armaments which Geneva may make against England's wishes. A separate entity means some international body whose voice must be obeyed as it exists by agreement of all the "Sovereign States." England will never relish such a possibility.

Significant Move.

A recent Moscow message announced that the Soviet had ratified the Perso-Soviet Agreement. The Persian Mejliss had already signified its assent to the proposals drawn up for a pact of friendship between Persia and the Soviet. This pact was the handiwork of M. Chicherin and the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ali Goholi Khan Ansari, who had gone to Moscow on a political mission. Commenting upon the desire of the Soviet to establish similar pacts of friendship with all its neighbouring Powers, the "Europe Nouvelle" remarks that what is specially noteworthy is the language of Article IV in the Perso-Soviet Agreement. It stipulates that neither of the two contracting parties will interfere in the domestic politics of the other. The whole tenor of the Agreement resembles, the French paper observes, the Locarno Pact of the Western Powers, and as the Soviet is anxious to formulate an agreement on similar lines with Poland, the "Europe Nouvelle" considers this a significant move and hopes France and Russia continue to be friendly as before in spite of the Rakowsky incident.

Ingenious but Unfair.

Every free country in the world is striving its utmost to encourage its indigenous industries. In our own country Government have never spared lip sympathy for such a policy, but when it comes to actual practice the sympathy is diverted into strange channels. The Government of Madras want cement worth nearly a crore of rupees for the Mettur dam and they know very well that India can supply the whole quantity at the best possible price. But they are not prepared to assure the public that Indian cement alone will be used. The plea that any such assurance will tend to force up Indian prices is flimsy, for competition among the Indian cement companies should prevent such a contingency. Besides, the assurance may be made subject to the condition that if Indian price of Indian cement is higher than that of foreign stuff, Government are free to choose between the two. Government dare not doubt the quality of Indian cement. Yet, far from encouraging an Indian industry, they have done everything to discourage it. They have imposed needlessly severe conditions on the tenders. They have called for tenders for the whole quantity in one contract, which is beyond the capacity of any single Indian concern. And they refuse to consider any tender unless it is accompanied with a deposit of a lakh of rupees. All this may be very ingenious, but we doubt if it is quite fair.

Scout Jamboree in Bombay.

"What is a Jamboree?" asked some members of the Schools Committee, jestingly. That was when, a few days ago, they considered the question of a grant to the ensuing All-India Scout Jamboree at Bombay. The question was greeted with loud laughter from some and a light titter from others. But the laughter was louder and we suppose the Jamboree had to go without a grant. However, the members of the Schools Committee should not miss the opportunity of witnessing the Bombay Jamboree in December. By the way a Scouts' Jamboree is something like what grown-ups call a Congress. Members of the Schools Committee have a right to attend it as they are the financiers and controllers of a large scout organisation in Bombay. Seeing the 7,000 scouts at work and play they may perhaps wish they were young enough to be scouts. At any rate, they will not ask again, "What is a Jamboree"?

ANNOUNCEMENT ON TUESDAY?

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL

GANDHIJI AS KHADDAR-HAWKER BEFORE VICEROY.

NATURE OF DELHI POURPARLERS

MAHATMAJI ARRIVES IN BOMBAY AFTER CONFERENCE.

Mahatma Gandhi, who has completed his tour in South India in connection with Khaddar work and who was recently called by the Viceroy for an interview, arrived in Bombay by the Gujarat Mail on Sunday morning en route to Ceylon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Kaka Kalelkar and others. Numerous friends and admirers of Gandhiji waited at the Grant Road Station to receive him, but when the train arrived, they were informed that "Bapuji" had got down at Dadar and had motored to the bungalow of Seth Revashanker Jagjivan Zaveri at Laburnam Road where Mahatmaji usually stays.

A representative of the "Chronicle" saw Mahatmaji at his place but did not succeed in eliciting any information either with regard to his interview with Lord Irwin or his views on the many burning topics of the day. "I had a tiresome journey and am completely exhausted. Won't you reporters give me rest?" retorted the Mahatma smilingly when asked to disclose the nature of the interview he had with the Viceroy. He added in all seriousness: "You go and interview the Viceroy about it. He will do it better". As Mahatmaji was showing visible signs of physical exhaustion, our representative left Mahatma smilingly when asked to disapprobation "Thank you," but he added "You will certainly be welcome when I return from Ceylon when I will say what all I want about the tour."

Mahatmaji will sail for Ceylon for a fifteen-days tour in connection with Khaddar propaganda by s.s. "Columba", the B. I. S. N. liner on Monday morning, Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and party accompanying. H will land at Colombo and then journey south upto Gelle. From Gelle, they will cut right across the whole island up to Jafna visiting various places on the way. At the end of fifteen days, Mahatmaji hopes to land in Bombay.

PANDIT MOTILAL AND SIR J. SIMON.

A MEETING ARRANGED BY FRIENDS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

It is quite significant says the London Political Correspondent of the "Forward" that during Pandit Motilal's short visit a few days ago when he avoided all possible political interviews a special effort was made to bring about an immediate meeting between Sir John Simon and Pandit Motilal.

The Labour nominations, if correct are noteworthy. Both of them belonged to the War Office which in view of the strategic importance of Indian frontiers in the defence of the Empire should have a predominant voice as to the amount of control of which Whitehall can divest itself.—Free Press.

WHAT TRANSPIRED IN PURDAH CONFERENCE

GANDHIJI AS KHADDAR HAWKER T VICEROY.

The Delhi Correspondent of "Tribune" writes under November 3:

So far as the political parties are concerned, the Viceroy has called for interview four Congressmen, three Nationalists, three Muslim Leaguers, two Liberals, two Europeans and two Independents. The list is undoubtedly representative, but it is a little unfortunate that the occasion was not used for joint consultation in a sort of conference. The result was that every political leader went handicapped a great deal. Not only had he no inkling of the subject matter of the talk, but he could not dogmatically adumberate his point of view, which in a joint conference would have been more easy when so many brains would have pooled. However, the Viceroy has shown his genuine desire to explain in the best light the scheme that has been chalked out. The ostrich egg has now been privately exhibited and it is for the politicians, who have been taken into confidence, to give the necessary lead when the announcement is made.

Of all those who interviewed probably Mahatma Gandhi was most disappointed, because he never imagined that the Statutory Commission would form the dominant topic of discussion. If he had known this, probably he would have excused himself as his other engagements were very pressing. However being here Mahatmaji held a preliminary conference at Dr. Ansari's residence which was attended by Mr. Patel, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, the Ali Brothers and Hakim Ajmal Khan. Mahatma Gandhi, it seems, gave no hope to the Viceroy of any compromise on the question of the Commission. He thought he would utilize the occasion for impressing on the Viceroy the economic importance of charka and I am reliably informed that he did not hesitate to take his khaddar box of exhibits with him for the Viceroy. He does not, however, seem to have succeeded in finding in Lord Irwin a ready customer.

As for the other political leaders, they did not and could not disguise from the Viceroy the ugly fact that the Commission, as constituted, would be boycotted, that even the presence on it of Sir John Simon, a Liberal, and Mr. Walsh, a Labourite, did not in the least reduce the injury done to India by the denial of her legitimate right.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON TUESDAY.

The "Hindustan Times" understands that the announcement of the personnel of the Royal Commission on Reforms will be made simultaneously in England and in India on the 8th and not 9th instant.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

NOT INVITED BY VICEROY.

The report which has been published in the Press to the effect that H. E. the Viceroy has also summoned Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, is without any foundation. The Maulana has so far not come to Delhi nor is there any information to hand about his coming.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived at Delhi on the night of the 1st instant.

To-day, the police searched office of "Al-Aman" in connection with the defamation suit brought against its editor by the "Peshwa". The editor of "Al-Aman" was arrested, but subsequently released on bail. ("Hamdard").

ANTI-WAR CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

PANDIT MOTILAL AND LORD OLIVIER TO PARTICIPATE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

According to a cable to "Forward" Pandit Motilal Nehru will be one of the principal speakers (others being Signor Nitti, Italian ex-Premier, Lord Olivier, Senator De Jouvenal, until recently the French delegates to the League of Nations etc.) at the Conference and demonstration of war danger in Europe on the 24th November, the most important of its kind held since the Armistice.—A. P.

CAPTAIN CHALLE AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Captain Challe, the French aviator, arrived here from Allahbad at 5/30 p.m. yesterday and left for Bunder Abbas at eight o'clock this morning.—A. P.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM

INVITED TO AUSTRALIA

A CONTROL BOARD FOR INDIA

As a result of the splendid performance of Indian teams during the last tour of the M. C. C. Team in India, the following telegram was received here from Australia last month:—

"The Australian Board of Control in its meeting has decided to invite an Indian team to Australia next season."

The following reply was sent:—

"Kindly inform what the duration of the Indian team's tour will be and what financial arrangements are proposed, so that the information may help us in making all preparations."

In view of the shortness of time it appears that it will not be possible to send an Indian Team to Australia this season, but, if the necessary financial help is available, it is certin that an Indian team will visit Australia next year.

Meanwhile arrangements are proceeding apace to start a Board of Control on the lines of those existing in England and Australia. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson is taking a keen interest in this matter and it is expected that Mr. D. B. Lam will be appointed Secretary to the Board.

THE DEVADASI BILL

REFERENCE TO MISS MAYO'S ALLEGATIONS

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

At to-day's sitting of the Legislative Council Dr. Muthu Lakshmi Reddi resuming her speech on the Devadasi Bill urged Government to put an end to the life of shame into which girls were being forced in the name of religion.

The motion was widely supported by non-officials some of whom condemned the nautch parties at marriages, quoting Miss Mayo's Book.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer repudiated Miss Mayo's attacks on India and drew attention to similar situations in the west.

Mr. Saldanah got permission and moved adjournment of the House to consider the situation with regard to the Tuticorin harbour scheme. The motion was carried and the House adjournment 'sine die.'"—A. P.

NOTE TO GERMANY

AGENT-GENERAL PREACHES ECONOMY

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Berlin.—Severe warning to Germany is contained in the Memorandum sent to the German Government by Mr. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, the text of which has been published now. The Memorandum declares, that if the present tendencies are not checked, the consequences are almost certain to be serious economic reaction and depression, and severe shock to German credit at home and abroad. The remedy consists primarily in reversing the tendencies towards over-spending and over-borrowing, applying strict economy, and in ordered public finance. The Memorandum stresses the point that Finance Minister's actions contravene the policy laid down in his speeches. It continues that if the German Government acts promptly, it has power to prevent the crisis. The Agent-General expresses the opinion that the Reich, by failing to restrain the expenditure, is endangering the stability of the budget, which forms the cornerstone of the experts' plan for the reconstruction of Germany. Should these tendencies continue unchecked, they will encourage the impression that Germany is not acting with due regard to her reparations obligations.

The Finance Minister, replying, agrees to the necessity for strict economy, but points out the extreme difficulty that arises, when vital matters of national life are viewed only from the financial stand-point. He declares that the payment of reparations obligations is covered by the yield of pledged securities. The German Government desires to do its utmost to help to solve the reparations problems.—Reuter.

WOMEN AND EDUCATIONAL REFORM

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

It is understood that the second All-Indian Conference of Women on Educational Reform will be opened at Delhi by H. E. Lady Irwin on February 7th 1928. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal will preside over the second day's session of the Conference.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN DELHI

1,000 VOLUNTEERS ENLISTED

SEQUEL TO PROHIBITION ORDER

DELHI, Nov. 5.

About 3,500 delegates to the All-India Aryan Congress met this evening under the presidentship of Pandit Ram Chand, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, to consider the situation arising out of the District Magistrate's refusal to permit the leading of the main procession connected with the Aryan Congress which was fixed for to-day.

The meeting was not open to the press, but it is understood that the Conference discussed a resolution moved by one of the delegates, recommending the enlistment of ten thousand volunteers to start satyagraha in Delhi, the opening of a defence fund for the maintenance and helping of the families of volunteers, and the constitution of a "Council of War" to direct the activities in connection with the campaign of passive resistence.

At the instance of the President, the voting on the resolution was postponed, pending discussion of the matter by representatives of the delegates and members of the Subjects Committee, which has been fixed for to-night, at half-past eight.

It is stated that about 1,000 volunteers have enlisted.—A. P.

PROSCIPTION OF KORAN DEMANDED

NEW ARYA CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

The New Arya Conference (i.e. conference of Arya converts) held its session last night under the Chairmanship of Mr. Tej Singh (formerly known as Tej Khan) and adopted a number of resolutions inter alia appealing for the collection of rupees three lakhs in aid of the establishment of a Dayanand Ashram, with a view to imparting educational and industrial training to new converts, and urging the Government to proscribe the tenth chapter of the Quran, the religious book of the Mahomedans, in which, it was alleged at the meeting, "persecution and murder of non-Muslims were openly preached."—A. P.

THE ARYAN CONFERENCE

STANDING COMMITTEE TO RAISE A FUND

DELHI, Nov. 5.

Conference between the Subjects Committee of the All-India Aryan Congress and twenty-one representatives of delegates after four hours heated discussion to-night passed the following resolution: "This conference keeping in view the present critical situation appoints a standing committee to work under the All-India Aryan League with a view to safeguard religious and social rights of Aryans. The Committee will tour throughout the whole country in order to accomplish the following objects: (1) enrolment of 10,000 volunteers pledged to sacrifice their lives if need be (2) the collection of Rs. 50,000 for a defence fund (3) to adopt all essential measures including satyagraha which may be necessitated by the exigencies of the situation in particular areas concerned and in consultation with the Provincial Aryan League subject to final approval by the All Indian Aryan League."

It is understood that the committee will begin operations immediately and will first take up the question of processions and nagarkirtans.—A. P.

SUMMER HILL STATION INCIDENT

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the alleged incident at the Summer Hill Station when Raja Sir Harnam Singh was alleged to have been insulted by Captain Herbert, A.D.C. to H. E. the Viceroy, is entirely without foundation. Captain Herbert did not in any way come into contact with Sir Harnam Singh, and if it is true that any unpleasant incident took place, no member of the Viceroy's staff had any connection with it.—A. P.

The work of construction of a new bridge over the Nerbudda to replace the one wrecked last September, on the G. I. P. line, is reported to be making good progress. It is expected that it will be opened to traffic by next April.—A. P.

DEATH ROLL EXCEEDS 300

APPALLING HOUSE COLLAPSES EVERYWHERE

A HEART-RENDING SPECTACLE

TORNADO HAVOC IN NELLORE

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Appalling has been the havoc wrought by the recent tornado in Nellore. Enquiries made on the spot by a special representative of the Free Press of India, who visited the stricken land, to-day, go to confirm the reports appearing in the Press. There has been heavy loss of life, very heavy damage to property and loss of untold wealth to cattle, merchandise and crops. Total loss in human life cannot yet be computed correctly, but incomplete figures give the number at 350 dead.

In one village a rice mill roofing collapsed, crushing sixteen men to death. In another village a tidal wave was responsible for the death of another sixteen. In the town itself inquests were held over as many as twenty dead bodies.

All thatched houses have gone and 95 per cent. of the pucca houses have been seriously damaged, involving about thirty lakhs of rupees. Cattle has died in large numbers owing to sheds collapsing and due to exposure. Communication throughout Nellore has come to a standstill.

Relief work has not yet been organised, though a relief committee has been brought into existence with Rs. 800 collections. The Municipality has resolved to contribute Rs. 1,000 to the relief fund.

The permanent way is alright, but train service is restricted. At Gamaleot, there is transhipment. The Calcutta Mail, which left Madras on Friday, had an uneventful journey up till Gudur, where it was found necessary to detach the engine and send it to Nellore to see if the line was alright. The engine returned three hours later.

Mr. Stokes, a member of the Board of Revenues reached Nellore to day to study the situation.—Free Press.

HEAVY CASUALTY LIST

TORNADO HAVOC IN NELLORE.

NELLORE, Nov. 5.

Floods due to the recent storm have been responsible for the heavy loss of life and damage to property. About three hundred persons have perished, and loss of property is estimated to run into three figures.—A. P.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Enquiries made in official quarters here go to confirm the Nellore report regarding damage to property and heavy loss of life on account of the floods.—A. P.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN NELLORE

HEART-RENDING SPECTACLE

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, who was one of the passengers to arrive from Calcutta yesterday evening by the first mail after the cyclone havoc on the noarth east line of the M.S.M. Railway interviewed by a representative of "The Hindu", described the sad spectacle which Bitragunta presented when the train reached there at ten on Thursday morning. The net result they found there was that there was no chance of proceeding beyond Bitragunta.

When they reached Nellore, they saw for a short time the famous town hall. They heard vaguely that about two to three hundred deaths had taken place from among the passengers who had walked on foot from Bitragunta after getting down the Madras Mail the previous day. But they were not prepared to witness the horrible spectacle they had to witness in around Nellore. Though it was only a few minutes that they remained at the station, the distress, weeping and horror of the people before them was enough to make them realise that Nellore experienced one of the worst visitations it had since the days of famine a generation ago.

Mr. Iyengar observed that Government should organise immediately measures to render relief in the distressed area and he had no doubt that sympathy of the public would be shown in an abundant measure.

Mr. C.R. Reddi, in an interview to "The Hindu," said a friend of his told him that superstitious beliefs, which played a deal of part in the havoc was responsible for half of Nellore decamping on the night of the fourth instant as somebody had prognosticate a tidal wave on that day.

Information received in Madras points that the havoc in Nellore has been very heavy. Over 3,000 buildings have come down to the ground and about sixteen rice mills with their stores as well as machinery have been wrecked. Public buildings, mission houses, hospitals and school buildings have all suffered and the Town Hall clock tower has been damaged.

The entire damage is roughly calculated at about two crores of rupees.—Free Press.

THROUGH RUNNING RESTORED.

The Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bezwada, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, wires from Gollaprolu:

Through running at mile 402/7 and 8 was restored at 10-5 a.m. on Sunday.—A. P.

FIRM TO THE LAST.

KHARAG PUR WORKERS' DECISION

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 6.

At a mass meeting of Kharagpur workers held this evening at the Traffic Settlement under the presidentship of Mr. B. N. Sircar, Vice-President of the Kharagpur branch, the workers once more expressed their determination to stand firm and peaceful to the finish. The All-India Railway Federation delegates who attended the General Council meeting at Nagpur return to-morrow.—Free Press.

PROMOTING AMITY BETWEEN COMMUNITIES.

COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS DIFFERENCES

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The first meeting of the Karachi Conciliation Board, convened by the Collector of Karachi, to promote amicable relations between the various communities ended after a sitting lasting about 20 minutes this morning. Mr. R. E. Gibron, Collector of Karachi, presided and opened the proceedings with a short speech. He said that these meetings would be futile unless they all attended them in a spirit of conciliation. Mere talks and discussions would read and sound quite nice in the newspapers but what was essential was practical results.

Swami Govindanand, a Congress worker, sent four resolutions to the Collector yesterday which he disired to move at to-day's meeting. All the Swami's resolutions were ruled out of order by the Collector as according to the Collector, the resolutions were of a provocative nature and consideration of such resolutions would only prolong the proceedings to an inordinate length.

Dr. G. T. Hingorani then moved a resolution that a committee composed of Mr. Jamshed Mehta, Mr. Haji Abdullah Haroon and Principal Shahani be appointed to call a private meeting of represenatives of the communities to discuss the differences and inform the District Magistate about the result. The resolution was carried and them the meeting dispersed.—A. P.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT BREAKS DOWN

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Official advises from China state that an anti-British boycott has broken out at Canton. The movement synchronises with the return of Wangchingwei, former Chairman of the Canton Administration, under whose auspices the last boycott of the British took place. Press messages say that the unemployed and professional strike elements are using the opportunity to terrorise the mercantile community and seize their property.—B. O. W.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR.

WANTED LADY TEACHERS'

"Common-sense" complains from Bijapur against the employment of male teachers in the local A. V. Girls' Schools for the last three years. In "Common-sense's" opinion the male Headmaster "should have been displaced long before" by a female teacher especially as lady graduates have been always available. The Educational Inspector, Dharwar, has not carried out his promise of employing lady teachers in girls' schools given "previously" in reply to a representation made to him.

"To continue a male teacher in a girls' school attended mostly by girls in their teens and inexperienced in life as they are likely to be, is nothing but highly objectionable especially when duly qualified lady graduates are available", says our correspondent. He is certain that many parents of girls of school-going age will be thankful for this desirable change and "especially so if a Kanarese-knowing is put in charge of the school."

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE B. P. C. C.

Mr. Pandharinath Kanvinday gives what he calls the sum and substance of a telegram which appeared some time ago in the "Chronicle" to the effect that the Benares Congress Committee had decided to exhort people to wear Khadi and remove untouchability. He wants to know why the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has done nothing to that effect since last year. As an ordinary member of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee he would humbly put it to the B. P. C. C. that the carrying out of these two items of the Congress programme would bring Swaraj appreciably nearer. They are two things that in our correspondent's opinion could be practised by "everyone in this city" (Bombay) and, therefore, he hopes the B. P. C. C. will follow the example of the Benares Congress Committee as soon as possible.

RAILWAY POLICE AND PASSENGERS.

Mr. Chhotubha B. Desai, Hon. Secretary of the Gujarat Railway Traffic Relief Association, complains of the high-handedness of the Morvi Railway Police against 3rd class passengers. The Railway Police are supposed to watch for thiefs and vagabonds to the general security and comfort of the passengers. Instead of that all they seem to care for is to have undisturbed nights for themselves by ordering 3rd class passengers to move out of a compartment in their favour. Apart from being of any service to the passengers they have thus become a pest to them. Mr Desai has written on behalf of his Association to the Railway and Police authorities pointing out this Police "zoolum" and suggesting that if it is their idea that the police should have undisturbed nights, special carriages should be provided for them so that they don't misuse their power over the poor 3rd class passengers.

Mr. M. N. Pandit of Malad complains that the nominated non-official Chairman of the Notified Area Committee of Malad thinks "more of his responsibility to Government than to his public." He pleads for inquiry into his conduct and for a revision of the electoral roll.

The Headmaster of the Madrasa-i-Shawakat-i-Islam of Venthali (Sorath) in Kathiawar has a bitter grievance against the railway and postal arrangements at the place. There is only one train up and down, and the postal inconvenience to the public is very great. In another letter he complains about the excessive penalty charged by the postal authorities when book packets are discovered to contain private communications.

From 15, New Sevana Building, Kalbadevi, comes the announcement by the "Convener of the Jathi Samhara Chakkram" of the Tamil Arya Kumara Sabha that some active members of this body have resolved "to create public opinion to smash the still existing Drishthi and Sparsadosha" observed by many South Indians in Bombay. A vigorous campaign for the abolition of caste observances is being taken up.

The Secretary, Kolamb Creek Bridge Committee, Sarjekot (Malvan), in a vigorous protest against the action of Government in not utilising for the convenience of passengers the income derived from the ferry charges, says that Mr. S. K. Bole has been interpellating Government for four years now about the matter, but without success. The annual income to the Government from the ferry is Rs. 5,000. The public of Malvan is now agitating for a bridge over the Kolamb creek near Malvan. Its construction will be a great convenience as two-thirds of the Taluka is now cut off from the rest and more important part because of want of a permanent communication.

"THE PEOPLE OF INDIA: THEIR MANY MERITS."

Mr. H. A. Talcherkar has sent us a copy of "The people of India: their many merits" containing the views about the Indian people expressed by eminent Englishmen and Europeans. He had published this leaflet 27 years ago. He is confident that readers of the pamphlet will find it very interesting in these days when anti-Indian propaganda is being carried on by writers like Miss Mayo. He has still a few copies left which he will be glad to send to any one applying to him enclosing two annas postage stamps. His address is Lalbaugh, Indore.

No further details are available about the German Aviator Koennecke except that he is safe at Etawah.—A. P.

Dr. Ernst and Dr. Alfred Berg, who are touring the world on motor cycles, passed through Allahabad on their way to Calcutta.—A. P.

RELIGION AND WORLD PEACE

HAVOC OF MODERN NATIONALISM.

The following are some extracts from the speech of Swami Vivekananda, delivered under the auspices of the Peace Society of Western India The Swami said:—

To-day we are painfully conscious of the fact that in this unhappy land of ours religion instead of being the source of peace has become the cause of peacelessness. We generally say that peace comes with the cessation of war. I remember to have read during the Great War in the press the following remarks of a German general,—who used to overawe even the Kaiser in those days—when the ambassador of Holland was introduced to him, "I have added another liar to my acquaintance." To this the ambassador replied, "if we would not be lying, you would be always fighting." Sharply came the rejoinder: "That is why I hate you." And he added further, "Whenever I see a Russian, I feel inclined to kill him." Herein we have got the psychology of war.

Then there are diplomats about whom it has been said that language was created not to give expression to their thoughts but to conceal them.

NATIONALISM IN MODERN WORLD.

The besetting sin of the modern world is nationalism and racial pride. So long as this demon of nationalism will have its sway there is no prospect of peace. There have been sincere and earnest souls who have protested against the iniquities and injustices, but theirs has been a voice in the wilderness. We all know the sad fate of the fourteen points of President Wilson. Unless the politicians change their outlook on the world, and religious consciousness is brought to bear upon their actions there will be no peace on this earth. The note of peace has been struck in the following words of the Prince of Peace, "What does it profit a man if he gains the whole world and loses his own soul?" It is in the knowledge of the Eternal and Infinite. Being that true peace lies.

It is the erroneous, incomplete and imperfect view of religion which leads a man to hate others not professing his religion. How can there be peace on earth so long as there are men who go about and preach that only those who believe in their religion will go to paradise and the rest will have eternal hell, or those who do not profess their religion are Kaffirs, or only the Brahmins will be absolved?

TRUTH IS ONE.

Truth is one and absolute and the same truth has been preached by the different religions in different ways. Yet how often we see that people quarrel and fight in the name of religion. It is often said by the enemies of Islam that Islam denies that women have soul but the Koran says "Heaven lies at the feet of mothers." Perhaps no religion is more hated by Christianity than Mahomedanism. If the lowest man of the society embraces Islam today men occupying the highest rank in Mahammadan society will dine with his to-morrow and if he has got merits, he can become the foremost man of the society one day. But with all their talk of universal brotherhood, there are countries even today in Christendom, where the white man and the black man cannot kneel down in the same Church to pray to their common Father, it is only men who have been blinded by passions and prejudices who cannot see the points of excellent in other's religion.

As Mr. so and so I am different from you; as a part of humanity I am one with you. As a man, you are separate from the woman; as a human being you are with the woman. As a man you are separate from the animal, but as living beings man, woman, animal and plant are all one; and in existence, you are one with the whole Universe. That universal existence is God. In Him we are all one. I cannot conceive of a more sub-lime conception of the deity.

We Hindus and Mahomedans have been living for one thousand years in this country. How many Hindus have cared to study the principles of Islam and how many Mahammadas know the principles of Hinduism? It is because we do not know each other, that is why we hate each other. India will have to solve this problem for the benefit of the whole world.

COMMISSION AND PUBLIC OPINION

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S INVITATIONS

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

His Excellency the Governor is understood to have issued invitations to a number of public men including Dr. Besant, the Hon. G. A. Natesan, the Raja of Panagal, Sir A. P. Patro, Dewan Bahadur Krishna Nair, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Iyengar and the Editors of the "Hindu", "Swarajya", the "Daily Express" and "Justice".

The invitation does not state the purpose of the interview but it is believed to be in response to the Government of India's instructions to the Provincial Governors to sound public opinion in respect of the Statutory Commission on lines of the Viceregal interviews.—A. P.

CALCUTTA UNITY CONFERENCE

URDU PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Hamdard", after discussing at great length the various resolutions of the Unity Conference, says: "We have full faith in the spirit of tolerance and love of truth and justice among the Muslim community. We assure other communities that Muslims will firmly abide by this decision and will follow it both in its letter, and spirit. They will not do anything contrary to this agreement which would make them liable for any blame."

END THE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

The "Zemindar" of Lahore, says:—

"Looking to the brief account of the proceedings of the Calcutta Conference before us, we can say that the leaders who had assembled at Calcutta, were highly desirous of achieving unity and it was their desire for unity, that made it possible for them to achieve far greater success than they had achieved at Simla. The Hindu and Muslim leaders who participated in this work, deserve our hearty congratulations. But, while passing, we may draw the attention of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and his colleagues to the necessity of ending political differences of the two communities. It is by far the essential thing, and so long as it has not been achieved, we cannot expect real and lasting unity between the two communities."

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KANARA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Some of the Kanara men in Bombay in the know of Kanara conditions brought about by the right Forest Policy followed in the district, by the unavailing labours of the recently appointed Forest enquiry Committee, and by the disappointing Government Resolution passed some months back do hope that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson would not fondly persuade himself to believe that the measures contemplated by the recent the Government Resolution have pleased the agricultural population. Many important outstanding questions that have been found to be harassing the agricultural masses in the district have never been satisfactory sloved in the G. R. and the white-washing method contemplated in the G. R. on the strength of the recommendations of the ex-officio members on the Committee has perhaps gone only to steengthen the prejudices of the suffering masses.

The non-official members on the committee never knew, until the day previous to the regular sitting of the Committee in Kumta that the case of the people was well understood by the Administrative Heads of the Revenue and the Forest departments and that these two co-related agencies had arrived at a definite understanding in a Conference at Yellapur, Some years back, and had contemplated out and dry measures with a view to improving the lot of the agriculturists of the district. The whole text of this all-important Mafna Charta was published by the "Kanara Leader" just a day previous to the sitting of the Enquiry Committee in the district. To all the non-official members on the Enquiry Committee it was a wonder that their own Head was one of the signatories to the famous Yellapur Pact but then the proceedings of the Conference had not seen the light of day some how.

It is hoped that the Kanarese papers of the district would once more rise to the occasion and bold publish their impartial criticisms on the substance of the recent G. R. based on the recommedations of the Forest Enquiry can make his Committee; and, this done the Governor twn conclusions and see for himself what justice has been done to the mute sufferers in the district in his charge: It is hoped that until then he would not take it for granted that the provisions in the G. R. passed about May last have suprised the people.

There have been rumours afloat for months that the Minister in charge of Forests would also try to find a day or two to move over the district to gain all first hand information re. the agricultural situation and the cry of the people against the Forest Policy. It is hoped that the Minister would kindly bear in mind that the Kanara Forest matters are great complexities that not be understood in a day or two and in a hurried manner. It would be best if the Minister takes care not to move in Kanara until he can find at least a week's time and leisure to be the better able to probe the situation in an earnest spirit. —Yours etc.

"ARE WHO KNOW".

ALL-INDIA AGRAWAL MAHASABHA

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

At a public meeting of Agrawals held in the Marwari Chamber Hall to-day, a Reception Committee was formed for making necessary arrangements for the holding of the tenth session of the All-India Agrawal Mahasabha this year in Bombay. Mr. Balkrishna Lalji Poddar was in the chair.

Mr. Balkrishna Lalji Poddar was elected Chairman and Mr. Narayan Lalji Pitti was elected General Secretary, while other leading men from the community were elected Vice-Presidents and Members of the Managing Committee.—Free Press.

DELIBERATE INSULT TO SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA

THAR PARKAR COLLECTOR REFUSES TO SEE HIM-

KARACHI, Nov. 3.

The "Sind Observer," draws the attention of the Governor of Bombay to a case of "deliberate discourtesy" shown to Sir Caunial Mehta and Sir Gulam Hussem Hidayatullah by the Collector of Thar Parkar when they went to inspect the flooded area.

The paper writes:—

"The orders of the Government to its District officers are that when the members of the Government go on tour they should be received by the local officials and treated with the consideration due to their official position. Not only was the Collector of Thar Parkar not present on the platform on 30th October at Mirpurkhas to receive Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sir Gulam Hussen Hidayatullah, but he thought even the presence of the local Deputy Collector was not necessary and this official, too, was not present. Evidently, Mr. Chuharsing was acting on the suggestion of the Collector; and the sorry spectacle was witnessed that there was no District official high or low to look after them when they got down.

The Collector has no excuse to offer that he is on tour. The Deputy Collector was in the town of Mirpurkhas. The Collector's tour is to commence on the 4th of November, six days after the Executive Councillor and Minister arrived at Mirpurchas. But Mr. Henderson went away to Khan village on the morning of the 30th and returned in the evening.

This business, if there was any, should have been postponed by him with a view to meet the Government members, when they were officially on tour and to discuss with them the situation caused by the floods and to place his views before them. This the Collector avoided to do.

We understand that Sir Chunilal Mehta, after returning from Jamesabad on the evening of 30th October, wished to see the Collector to talk with him about the situation and sent him word to that effect Mr. Henderson said that as he was leaving the town again that very evening, he was unable to see no less a person than the Vice-President of the Bombay Executive Council, whose position in the Government is next only to that of H. E. the Governor. We can only characterise this as sheer discourtesy, if not a deliberate insult, on the part of Mr. Henderson and we demand on behalf of the public that severe notice should be taken of the conduct of the Collector.

We are afraid that Mr. Henderson has outlived his usefulness in Thar Parkar District, however great our admiration for his blind relief work. Probably he will retire from service next April. and can, therefore refuse to see members of the Government, especially when they are Indians."—Free Press.

MINES AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act as compared with the British Workmen's Compensation Act, and similar Acts existing in other countries, is not only limited in its scope but also hopelessly inadequate. The value of the life of an Indian worker and the rate of compensation for his bodily injuries as fixed by this Act is abnormall, below par. The All-India Trades Union Congress has many times pointed this out and raised its voice to bring this Act into same level with the British legislation. But all to no purpose. Over and above this disparity of things it is highly to be regretted that in case of accidents in the mining industry, to realise compensation from the mine-owners is an extremely difficult task. Accidents in the mining industry, generally take place in the dark corners of the underground workings—several hundred feet below the surface and several thousand feet away from the shaft, and, however dutful the mining department may be, it is simply impossible for them to hold prompt inquiries in such cases; where as it is only half an hour's work to turn the place of accident into a prohibited area by putting a fence around it. And this is exactly the thing that is going on in the coal fields in many cases, to evade the liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act. There are numerous instances where widows and children of deceased workers have been thus deceived and turned into street beggars. We have several times before addressed the mining authorities in this respect and we further beg to draw the attention of the Government to the point that even if a miner, who is ognorant and illiterate meet with an accident in a prohibited area, why does he go there at all? Are not the manager, and other underground staff responsible for the juidance and supervision of his work underground?

Under these circumstances we request the Government to realise the difficulties peculiar to the mining labourers and remove them by so amending the Act. that no false plea may be put forward to deprive the poor miners and their departments of the compensation provided by the Act. We also request the Labour leaders and the Assembly members to be alive to this question and do their best to help the poor workers employed in the mining industry in India.—Yours etc.

P. C. BOSE,
Secretary.
Indian Colliery Employee's Association
Jharia, October 14.

ALL EYES ON MOSUL OIL.

BRITAIN, AMERICA AND FRANCE INTERESTED.

500 MILE PIPE L THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

New York—Five leading American Oil Companies have acquired an important interest in a scheme for developing oil in the Mosul region in co-operation with groups of Britain, France and Holland, under the directinn of a Turkish petroleum Company, each country to hold 25 per cent interest. It is planned to construct a five hundred mile pipe line to the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

FLOOD RELIEF.

FUND IN LONDON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am instructed by my Committee to forward you a copy of my Report No. 6 to them.

My Committee will be very much obliged if you will kindly see your way to take a note in your paper of the progress made by us.

It may interest you to know that two leading Indian firms in London have taken prominent part in collecting this fund, namely, Messrs. Tata Limited, and Bakubhai and Ambalal Limited, whose principal is Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai of Ahmedabad.

Yours etc.
R. J. UDANI.
Hon. Secretary.
Indian Floods Relief Fund.

London, October 17.

INDIAN FLOODS RELIEF FUND.
17th October 1927.

Lady Atul Chatterjee,
Chairman, Executive Council,
131, Ashley Gardens, S.W. 1.

Dear Lady Chatterjee,

Below I give details of the work done up to the 15th instant.

The total amount of donations received is £1,088.17.7.

In the above total, is included donations received from:—

Snia Viscosa Art Silk Company of Turin, Italy, £105; Anonymous, £50; East Indian Produce Company Limited, £25.

Credit for getting these magnificent donations go to Messrs. Bakubhai and Ambalal Limited, Tata Limited, and Mr. H. S. L. Polak respectively.

As desired by you, we have remitted a further sum of £250,—thus making a total contribution of £1,000 to the Central Fund in Bombay—to H. E. the Governor of Bombay through Messrs. Tata's Bombay Offices.

During the week, Lord Reading enquired by telephone as to how we were getting on, and what was the total amount of donations received since the publication of the Appeal over the signatures of three ex-Viceroys, in the "Times". We are very thankful to His Lordship for taking such keen interest in our cause.

Your instructions to have the names of donors who have subscribed £5 and above published in the "Times", are having our attention, and please be assured that everything possible will be done to carry out your wishes.

Mrs. Lilavati R. Udani has agreed to pay half the cost of printing charges of circulars, letter heads and envelopes, total of which amount to £8,11.0 and Mr. K. P. Mehta of Tata's, has very kindly and generously agreed to pay the other half.

Messrs. Tata's and Bakubhai and Ambalal Ltd., have also agreed not to charge postage and other expenses incurred in connection with Appeal leters and receipts sent out to the Fund. We are very thankful to above for this, and I am sure you would like me to convey your thanks to them.

It will be observed that the Fund will have no charges to bear.

In view of practically almost all British Exchange Banks, firms and Steamship Companies, having branches or interests in India, having remitted donations to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, either direct or through their Agents, you will agree that the result achieved by us so far, does credit to all concerned.

We should also like to take this opportunity of tendering our sincere and best thanks to Messrs. Tatas for not only in getting us numerous donations from their friends and clients, but for giving us every help.—Yours truly,

R. J. UDANI,
Hon. Secretary.

UNITY RESOLUTINNS DISAPPROVED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

The Aryan Congress resumed its session at 1 p.m. to-day. The Congress accorded its approval of the resolution regarding conversions and re-conversions passed by the Unity Conference at Calcutta, and endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee, but expressed the opinion that no improvement in the position was possible until the resolution acquired the sanction of law, and severe steps were taken against those who kidnapped the minors. The Congress recorded its emphatic condemnation of the resolution of the Unity Conference regarding cow slaughter and music before mosques, for, inter alia, the following reasons:

1. That it went even beyond the Muslim demand for prayers being undisturbed at certain hours, and prohibited all processions before the existing mosques, as well as the mosques which may be erected in the future;

2. That it permitted cow slaughter in the holy places of the Hindus; and

3. That it removed all municipal and sanitary restrictions on the slaughter of animals by permitting every Muslim house being converted into a slaughter house not only during the Bakr-Id, but on ordinary days as well.

Bhai Parmanand, in supporting the motion, questioned the right of the All-India Congress Committee to decide this question, which involved the religious and social rights of the Hindus, without obtaining the approval of Hindu religious bodies. He declared that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and a handful of Bengalees had no right to sell the rights of 9 Hindus for a mess of pottage.—A. P.

NATIONALISATION OF INSURANCE--CHILI.

AN EYE-OPENER FOR INDIA

(BY AN INDIAN.)

The Chilian Minister of Finance has recently published a resolution to nationalise Insurance in Chili as soon as possible. The following are the salient points of the resolution:—

1. The Government will form a Reinsurance Bank to be called Caja Reaguradora.
2. Complete elimination of Foreign Companies.
3. Native Companies must reinsure their surplus with the Reinsurance Bank.
4. All national companies will be subject to intervention by Government in order to continue their operations.
5. Companies would be considered national only when 2/3rds of the capital belongs to the Chilians and foreigners naturalised or domiciled in the country.

The natural result of this legislation has been that it has upset all the foreign Insurance companies doing business in Chili. As the Chilian Government have adopted this procedure with a view to keep all the Insurance business to the Chilian Companies exclusively, it was necessary that surpluses should have to be reinsured outside Chili. With a view, therefore, of obtaining necessary reinsurance protection the Chilian Government negotiated to place such reinsurances in the London market and their offer was accepted in the first instance. This was too much for the British offices working in Chili and they immediately wired to their Head Offices in London to approach the London Insurance Association requesting that such protection should not be given. This had its desired effect and all the British Insurance Companies have been advised by this Association to issue a circular to all their members requesting them to give an undertaking not to accept from the Chilian Government any share of the surplus Insurance business. We have no information as to what further developments have taken place, but that only shows to what lengths British vested interests will go to perpetuate their own domination in all commercial fields. This should not surprise India because we are made aware of our subjection on all possible occasions. But will Indians realise that unless they stand together on behalf of their own national concerns, this sort of attitude will go on to the great detriment of our country. The time has now come when they should set aside all their borrowed love for foreign things and get back their natural love towards everything Indian. Then and then alone shall we be able to stand on our own legs.

RAILWAYMEN'S RESOLVE

TEXT OF KHARAGPUR CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

Following is the text of the resolution passed by the Special Conference of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held at Kharagpur on October 29th to 31st 1927.

That this Special Conference of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation finding that the retrenchment threatened in the Government of India communique and already partly being acted upon on certain Railways, will seriously affect all the Railway workers in India and that all avenues of negotiations have proved futile on account of the Government's stiff and ungenerous attitude resolves, that

(1) A general strike is the only alternative left and that,

(2) The B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union do try to get its irreducible demands accepted by the Administration within a week, failing which to consider and decide the possibility of a strike on the B. N. Railway and that

(3) The General Council of the Federation do work out and declare a general strike in co-operation with all the Railway Unions within a fortnight to get the threatened All-India retrenchment retracted.

(4) And to consider any other effective proposal that may be offered before the Council for the solution of the deadlock.

(5) And call off the general strike when deemed fit.

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Send this Advt. to WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., Bombay for Free Sample and Booklet. (Mention name of Paper.)

LONDON TOPICS.

PRECIOUS STONES.

FEDERATION IN KENYA.

(From A Special Contributor).

LONDON, Oct 3.

The "Evening News" (London) reports that the Jubilee Diamond, the loveliest of the world's huge diamonds, is for sale. The owners are an English and Indian syndicate, headed by Sir D. Tata, the Parsi millionaire. It was found in the Jagersfontein mine 32 years ago. It weighed 640 cts. before, and 239 cts. after cutting. In shape it is oval.

RUSSI DEVELOPS ITS IRON.

"Man and Metal", the organ of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, states that Russia is rejuvenating its iron and steel industry by reconstructing and modernising old plants, scrapping antiquated equipment and building new and modern units. Simultaneously, workmen's schools, hospitals and colonies are being instituted, with other welfare institutions. Each plant will have an ultimate capacity of 750,000 ingots per year. The state coal basins will supply the requisite coal. The tendency in this industry is towards decentralisation. There is also a tendency to Americanise.

MR. MCGREGOR ROSS OF KENYA.

Writing in the October issue of "Foreign Affairs", Mr. McGregor Ross, M.I.C.E., formerly an official member of the Kenya Legislative Council, says that a large group among the Europeans in the Colony, both old stagers and new arrivals, resolutely reject the policy with which the Governor has identified himself. This policy appears to be a willingness to establish the White settlers in power over all other sections of the population. "Mixed up with the issue of a step towards White self-Government (sic) in Kenya," says Mr. Ross "is a lot of talk about a possible Federation in East Africa. No Royal Commission is needed on this issue. If there is one point upon which East African dependencies are resolute (and especially Uganda) it is not be federated with Kenya."

LABOUR AT IRISH ELECTIONS.

In the endeavour to explain the slump of Labour in the Free State elections, "The Monthly Circular" (Labour Research Department) says that the Johnson O'Connor party offered on August 6th to help the Coercion Government to carry out exceptional steps to cope with "emergencies". Rejected as allies, they opposed the exceptional Legislation of the Cosgrave Government, and now the people have shown their opinion of the weather-cocks. Meanwhile the Government has definitely attacked the Labour standards of life in the hydro-electric scheme. This was the crowd the Johnsonites were ready to coalesce with. The reduction of the official Labour party and the election of the Left Wing Larkin are signs of the times.

"THE INDIAN."

A very beautiful October issue of Mr. Karandikar's paper "The Indian" appears with many interesting things, and full of the editor's pet predilection, Besantism. Among the reports of articles and happenings about Indian affairs, "The Indian" reports Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, who has just been to Australia and seen Dominion Gvoernment in operation. He asks "Shall we, the Government and the People, learn their lessons and set to work and build up India on the right lines?"

THE SMALL MAN.

The "Business Organiser" quotes a speech by Mr. Fern, head of the Fern School of Business Science, emphasising the advantages possessed by the small traders in the Drapery trade over the huge trusts. Sir Sydney Skinner has expressed his regret that he has spent his career in the interests of shareholders instead of pursuing the calling of a private trader.

OLD TIMES.

A breath from the past is felt in the columns of yesterday's "Star", when referring to one of the prize souvenirs of Mr. Anthony Prinsep.

It was addressed to Val Prinsep, who was not only a popular painter of the day, but the original of Taffy in "Trilby" and Tony Prinsep's father.

"I found this letter inside:—

NABAH, May 5, 1881.

My Dear Friend,

I hope you will let me know by return and post if a copy of a picture by you and presented by the noble Earl of Lytton to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, will be sent out to me here or not, and if you do send it what will it cost me.

With best wishes for you from

RAJA HEERA SINGH.

"The picture was Val Prinsep's painting of the Durbar at Delhi in 1877, when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

"Curiously enough, I saw this picture at the Buckingham Palace Garden Party this summer, when rain drove us indoors, and we had a chance to look at the historical paintings in the corridors."

BRITAIN'S MESSAGE TO THE EAST.

The bishop of Woolwich says that alongside the pursuit of gain, there are abominable conditions imposed on the people. "The amount of cruelty being inflicted today is terrible. Half the people in Glasgow are living in one room."

The "Sunday Herald" of London has now been transformed into the "Sunday Graphic," so writers from London will not need to allude to "The Sunday Herald (London)".

Several hundreds of boys assembled near the Strand in response for one office boy. A great contrast with the anarchical conditions prevailing in Russia.

The following information has been circulated by the Hon. Secretaries of the Indian Floods Relief Fund, Cape House, New Broad St., London.

The total amount of donations received so far is £765:8:6. In this total are included donations from Lord Reading (£50) Lord Birkenhead (£10) Lord Sinha (£10) F. L. Schmidt and Co., (£76:5s) H. S. L. Polak (£25) Bourneville Men's and Women's Councils (£25) Butterworth and Dickinson (£25) Sir Charles Rhodes (£10) Sir W. T. Morrison (£10) Sir D. and Lady Dalal (£14: 18: 5) Lord Chelmsford (£10) Mr. and Mrs. Evans (£10: 10: 0) Lord Sydenham (£5) K. P. Mehta (£5) Sir Chas Innes (£5: 5: 0) D. T. Chadwick (£5) Sir M. O'Dwyer (£2) Mr. Ameer Ali (£2: 2s) and numbers of lesser sums. A further £500 has been remitted by wire thus making the contribution to the Central Fund £750.

"ATIYA BEGUM'S REMARKS EXPUNGED."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of October 6 Atiya Begum in replying to Mr. Dimtimkar says:—"Among the series of misstatements one rather delightful one is that 'I publicly condemned Purdah befode the Moslem students, at some performance for the benefit of a Muslim hostel! I never attend any benefit show by Muslim students for a Muslim Hotel, neither have I ever publicly condemned Purdah! On the contrary I maintain strongly that ....." What follows is a strong defence of "strict Purdah".

Mr. Dimtimkar, it seems, has treated this letter with the contempt it deserves and not cared to reply. I had, however, some hazy recollection of this "benefit performance", and after patiently ransacking many newspaper files I at last found the following on page 11 of the "Indian Daily Mail" of June 1, 1926 (Vol. IV No. 130), which I quote here for the information of the public:—

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

In aid of the Muslim Students' Hostel of the Young Men's Muslim Association, a charity performance by the Hind Natik Natak Company of the play "Samaj Drohi" was given on Saturday night at the Gaiety Theatre, which was fully packed.

Atiya Begum Saheba who presided exhorted the Muslim youth to cast aside the prejudices of bigoted fanatics, and with enthusiasm and zeal work for the upliftment of their country and community She denounced the purdah system and made a feeling appeal for the advancement of education among Muslim girls. No country in the world, she said, had progressed which looked upon its women as chattels. Turkey and Egypt had emancipated their women and it remained for them to do the same. She appealed to the audience to support her in her efforts to promote education among Muslim girls." I don't think any comments are needed.—Yours, etc.

M. U. NAZIM.

Bombay, (Tardeo) November 3.

COLLAPSE CINEMA AT AN SHOFGHAI

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Shanghai.—135 women and children were fatally injured and 200 received serious injuries by the collapse of a cinema in which a female textile workers' meeting was being held to inaugurate a new labour union. The disaster occurred at Chapei quarter as the meeting stood up to applaud the election of officers. The entire third floor on which the meeting was being held fell to the second floor which also collapsed followed by walls burying all. The Chinese troops surrounded the area to assist extrication of bodies. The only man who was killed was the local labour leader.—Reuter.

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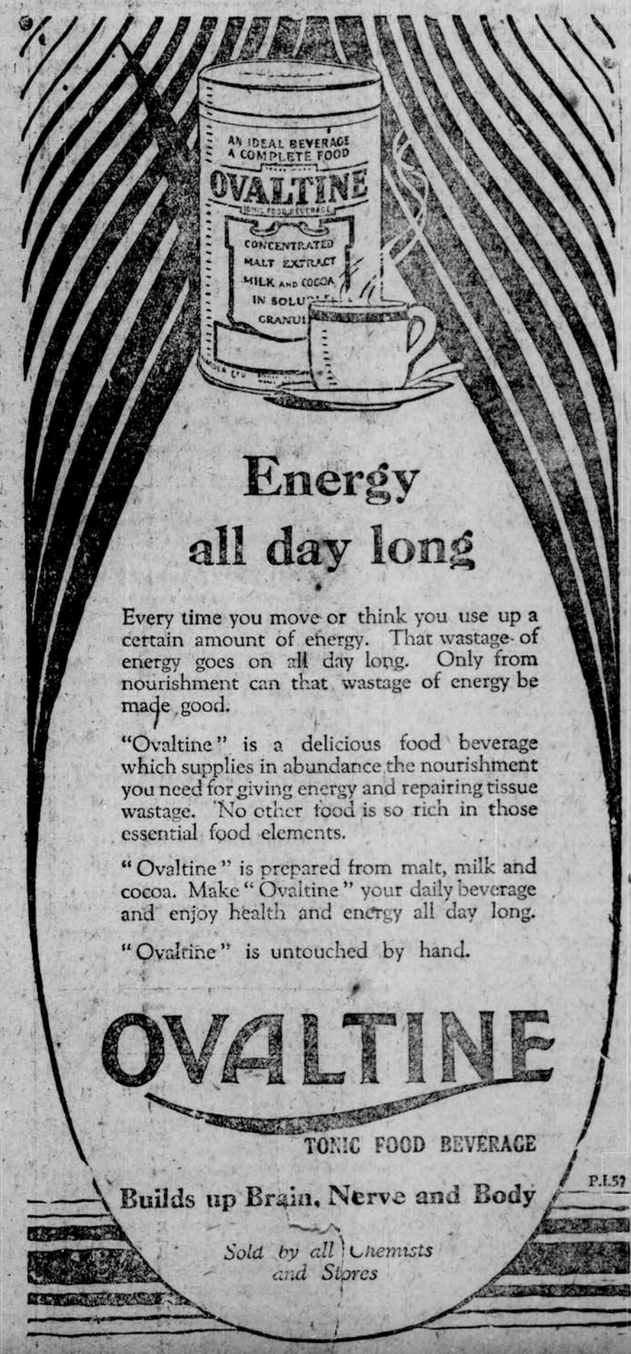

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ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

MR. PILCHER'S STATEMEN

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, October, 20.

A great deal has been said in India in passing indignant judgment on the statements of Mr. Pilcher and Miss Mayo but nobody seems to have realised that all the agitation in the Indian Press and on the platform will never have the desired effect of either exposing the false statements, or preventing similar future misrepresentations, for they never reach Great Britain where the statements were made and even if they did nobody reads or cares to read what has been said or published in India. The mere passing of resolutions at public meetings to boycott the "Statesman" for publishing a report of a speech or shower invectives and reproaches on the authors does little or no good. The "Statesman," I personally think, has done a great service to India by publishing the much discussed speech Mr. Pilcher at the 1912 Club, for if the "Statesman" had not put his the speech the people now protisting and ajitating in India would have know nothing aboutit and the audience who heard Mr. Pilcher, assuming he used the words attributed to him which he denies, would have gone on with whatever impression they had formed of India after his speech and spread the same to their friends and acquaintances—the British public—absolutely uncontradicted and the mischief would continue unchecked. When rumour and fals statements travel from ear to ear they go on gathering a great mass of exaggerations in the course of their journey till they finally become unrecognisable from the priginal statement. Statements similar to the one attributed to Mr. Pilcher are perhaps often made here by some irresponsible or interested persons at insignificant gatherings and they go unreported and unnoticed by the press that serves India and these unpublished statements do more harm to India than the accidently published one. Indians should, I feel, welcome the publication of such statements and speeches to know exactly what is said about them abroad. The present agitation against the "Statesman" has scared away people, not from making such statements but from giving publicity to them in the press. This is a worse state of affairs than the other. Indian politicians who have visited this country during the last summer have all gone back to India and made statements that there is an organised misrepresentation or ignorance in Great Britain concerning India but is this misrepresentation or ignorance going to subside or disappear by an agitation against publicity in India?

MR. PILCHER'S DENIAL.

Mr. Pilcher made a long speech in a comparatively little known Club in London on the progress of democracy in India and the various obstacles to real democracy. He made out a case with which there will be general disagreement and in the course of which he attacked the Hindu society as it is now constituted with particular reference to untouchability, prohibition of widow remarriage and caste system. Apparently nobody took verbatim report of the speech and an inadequate summary from rough notes aided by memory was sent to the "Statesman" by a Club official evidently at the request of Mr. Pilcher or somebody interested in advertising him. Mr. Pilcher himself does not remember the words he used in characterising the Hindu widows but he definitely denies that he said or meant anything calculated to insinuate or injure the feelings of the Hindu community. The London office of the "Statesman" equally do no accept any responsibility either for the summary or the words used. Who is to be blamed? Not the Club Secretary, for he apparently knows nothing about what has been going on. Mr. Pilcher himself was away from London and on his return after two months he was surprised at the mass of invective literature awaiting him. He perhaps neve dreamt of anything having gone wrong, for he no more thought of the speech after he left the Club that evening.

There is a suggestion that the whole agitation in India is intended to discredit Mr. Pilcher and his probable appointment as a member of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms. Even if there was any chance or possibility of Mr. Pilcher's appointment to the purely Parliamentary Commission the personnel of which is expected to be announced in India very shortly it is felt that this agitation against his alleged statement must have done him a great harm. The loss, therefore, is certainly Mr. Pilcher's.

Mr. Pilcher himself contends that every argument he used in his 1912 Club speech is merely a repetition of what has often been said by Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian politicians regarding certain existing evils in the Hindu Society such as untouchability etc. and feels very strongly that he has been penalised by Indians because he is a Whiteman. He claims no originality or research for the material which constituted his now famous speech. He also asserts that he had made similar statements in the House of Commons and his other speeches at York and Hull soon after his return from India and there was then no agitation against him. Perhaps those speeches were not reported and this supports my argument that we should welcome and encourage prompt publication of all speeches concerning India made in Great Britain and not scare away newspapers from publishing them.

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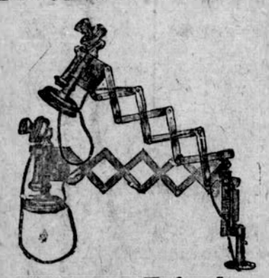

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KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

TO MEET AT PORBANDAR IN JANUARY

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 5.

The secretaries of the Kathiawar Political Conference have convened a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the fourth session of Katriawar Political Conference at Porbandar on the 14th inst. (Monday) to fix the dates of the Porbandar session in pursuance of the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference passed at Wankaner. The Committee resolved that Porbandar session should be held by the end of January.

PARSI LADY'S CONVERSION

EXCITEMENT IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The Parsi community of Karachi is agitated over the conversion of Miss Daulat Bai, youngest daughter of the Mr. Dossabhoy Pallanji of Sukker who embraced Islam on the 3rd instant and was afterwards married to Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Chirugdin, merchant and municipal councillor of Sukker, according to Muslim rites. Miss Daulat Bai has gone into Purdah and has taken the name of Zaitin Nisar. She and her husband are now living in Karachi.—A. P.

HHHHH WEEK.

It is notified for general information that the 5. H Offices are now open on the Cooperage, the

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HISTORY AMD NATION-BUILDING

(Continued from page 6.)

leaders was rendered futile by their lack of political wisdom and national solidarity. The lust for gold brought Mahmud from Ghaznin to Somnath. And Somnath fell. But it is the Indian who were mostly to blame. They raised a monument of gold and thought it would be everlasting. When they should have bestirred themselves to ensure its safety, they slumbered. And they awoke when even a martyr's death was of no avail.

The Tragedy And The Moral.

The tragedy and the moral are brought home to us with singular clearness and force in Professor Habib's narrative. It cannot be denied that he grieves as bitterly over the national calamity as any for whom the destruction of Somnath was a moral and religious crime as well. But he keeps his sentiments under perfect control, in spite of the keenness of phrase and overflow of feeling which we sometimes observe. He is too good a historian to forget that more than mere sentiment and passionate expression are required to make history. He is aware of the extreme sensitiveness of his readers, and there is nothing in his book at which readers of either community could reasonably take offence. The best safe guard for a historian is, however, his love of truth, and the honesty with which he ascertains it. And if Professor Habib cannot be proved an offender, it is not because he is very cautious in his expression, but because he has taken great pains to ascertain the truth and is not afraid to tell it. "Mahmud of Ghaznin" is a small book, but anyone who turns over its pages will be surprised to find how much patient research has gone to its making. It is not based on any one of the old chronicles or their modern translations, but on a thorough examination and a critical comparison of them all. And only those who have themselves ventured on the task can appreciate the unflagging perseverence that is required to extract meaning and continuity of narrative from even such clear-headed writers as Ferishta. But for all the arduousness of the task Prof. Habib can justly claim to know his documents well. His familiarity with the Persian language has helped him over many places where others have stumbled, and his love for his subject and a still greater love for historical accuracy have kept him alert, and prevented inconsistencies and errors, in the originals from escaping his notice.

Mahmud And His Age.

Another characteristic that makes "Mahmud of Ghaznin" instructive is that the author has not confined himself to that portion of Mahmud's career and that phase of his policy which forms a part of Indian history. What made Mahmud fill his treasures with the loot of Indian cities and temples was not his desire to propagate Islam: that the author has amply proved. It remained to show what his real motive was. And here we are given a short sketch of the gradual metamorphosis of Islamic policy from the holy war of the Prophet to the plundering expeditions of Mahmud. The religious fervour of the early wars is cooled down by success, and very soon after the second Caliph racial and political considerations get the upper hand in the policy of Islamic statesmen, till wars for the propagation of Islam are abandoned and a period of self-satisfied materialistic progress follows. But transformations in the political world continue. The racial predominance of the Arabs is challenged and defeated in the revolution that ushers in the Abbaside Caliphate, and in the succeeding period of the minor dynasties we find Persian imagination all aflame with the wildest dreams of imperialism. It is to this age that Mahmud belongs. He had inhaled the fiery breath of the poets who sang of Persia's past splendour, and his gifts as a statesman and a general made him the climax of a movement, cultural, racial, and political that had been slowly gathering force and in his person burst upon an unexpecting and unprepared world. Prof. Habib has been able to explain the real basis of Mahmud's Indian policy so well just because he has grasped his position in Central Asiatic and Islamic history. And this has also made his arguments and generalisations more convincing to students of Indian history, whose minds are so often confused by partial and prejudiced accounts.

Whether regarded as a work of disinterested scholarship or an attempt to clear the mists of historical prejudice and misunderstanding in which our communities have lost their way, "Mahmud of Ghaznin" is a very valuable book. It will prove of immense interest even to those who are not so fond of history, for though the style is occasionally laboured, the flow of language is smooth, and there is hardly a paragraph which is not spiced with some quaint quotation. Much study has evidently sharpened the author's sense of humour.

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IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

any—come back to the workers in the form of services from the State." Besides, piece-work were not fixed so as to give only the best workers a living wage. In the Candy Factory, for instance, the average wage was about double the minimum.

For ordinary workers, wages ranged from 45 roubles to 150 roubles a month. The bulk of the men got about 70 roubles (Rs. 93). Women generally earned about 85 per cent. of this. Compared with British wages, it works out at a weekly wage of 35s. as against 42s. to 45s. Add to this the cash value of such social services as free theatre tickets, free holidays in rest homes, and the most complete system of social insurance in the world—and you get the fruits to the workers of the Dictatorship of the Industrial Proletariat. Money wages, back to pre-war levels; real wages higher than ever before; and 'most important of all', wages rising steadily year by year as compared with the constant post-war reductions in the wages of British, French, German and Italian workers. If tht were the only result of ten years of the Soviet regime, it would suffice in the eyes of Russian workers.

But this applied only to about 10 million workers and their families They form only 18 per cent. of the population. How about the other 82 per cent.? The average income 'per mensem' was 15 roubles in 1922-23, 30 roubles in 1923-24, 39 roubles in 1924-25, and 48 roubles in 1925-26. Thus the average income to-day is about 'Rs. 66' a month. I remember Prof. K. T. Shah's estimate of the average monthly income in India at 'Rs. 6'.

The Peasant Problem

One consequence of this difference in the earnings of industrial workers and of peasants is the jealousy of the latter towards the better paid townsmen. The Russian peasant owes his land to the Revolution, but will he for long be content with the position of a step-son of the State? Suppose he refused to part with his surplus corn except at an exorbitant price! What then? Thus then constitutes the Peasant Problem—first, making the peasant part with his surplus as cheaply as possible for the consumption of the town-workers, and secondly, superseding the present 'de facto' peasant proprietorship by effective State ownership and management. The second item is, it is frankly admitted, impossible of achievement at the moment. The present composition of the country population is 40 per cent. poor peasants (without cattle), 4 per cent. 'kulaks' or big farmers, and the remaining 56 per cent. middle-class peasants. The policy of the Soviets is to frown upon and isolate the 'kulak', to encourage and organize the rural 'proletariat', and to leave the middle majority well alone. The Soviet programme, on which their very existence depends, demands high agricultural production, so that the town worker may get his food cheap. The Soviets, therefore, refrain from kindling the class war in the villages. So far as the ultimate object is concerned, they rely almost exclusively on education. As I mentioned before, all the children turned out of the village schools are Communists and it is expected that that generation will be far more tractable than the present when the State asserts to the full its right of ownership in the land.

(To Be Continued.)

COWARDLY ATTACK ON LADY DOCTOR

SENSATIONAL KARACHI INCIDENT

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

Mrs. G. Bharda, Lady Doctor in charge of the Thawardas Dharumsi Maternity Home, Karachi, was the victim of a cowardly attack at her private residence during the early hours this morning. It appears that shortly before 1 a.m. an Indian called on Dr. Bharda asking her to accompany him immediately to attend an urgent labour case said to be that of his wife. Dr. Bharda spoke to the man from behind the lattice work of her verandah to which he replied that he had brought with him a note of identification which he would hand to her if she opened the door. After robing herself Dr. Bharda opened the door and extended her hand to take the note whereupon her hand was seized and she was dragged violently through the doorway. A struggle ensued in the pitch darkness. After a few minutes Dr. Bharda was able to wrench herself free. She rushed into her room where she fainted.

The assailant is described as an apparently cultured man speaking fluent English and wearing the European mode of dress.

It transpires that an Indian called on Dr. Bharda at the same hour of the night on Tuesday last but she refused to attend an alleged labour case until a note of identification was brought.

The matter is in the hands of the police. —A. P.

DETENUS QUESTION CONSIDERED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

The interview between H. E. the Governor and Mr. Bakshi, Editor of "Forward" is reported to have lasted three-quarters of an hour. While the statutory commission was the main subject of conversation it is understood that talk incidentally turned on the question of detenus and that Mr. Bakshi placed certain aspects of the question before the Governor.

It is understood that leaders of political parties will also be granted interviews before an announcement is made with regard to the appointment of the Commission.—A. P.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXI.

STELLA REVISITS OLD CRONIES

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a state scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately enters into a Muta marriage with him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who was invited by Rita on an excursion wins the favour of old Jaffar and marries him after the Muta period of Rita is over. Jaffar's business comes to sudden crash. Stella and Rita visit India with Imam, whom both of them marry. Tomlins is an old friend of Rita.

After descending to the plains, Rita hadlost her objective She went about sight seeing meeting strange faces and making new acquaintance. She decided to avoid Himm and his neighbourhood. Stella. on the other hand, had been ever anxios to meet him. On landing in Bombay she made a bee-line for Khichdipur where sSe met Himm after an age. The sight of Himm brought to her mind the memories of their early days. Stella fell upon Himm's neck as if propelled by an uncontrollable impuls. Himm did not know how to welcome Stella. His pleasure at meeting her aftes these long years was bodless, He kissed her all over evinced in his acts and talk amaniachical extravagane' which grear ly started and puzzled the mixed company by which he was then surrounded. The ways of of the man with the maid are indeed queer. Stella and Himm had been old friends and though they had loved each other neither had reached the height of passion which had tied Himm's to Shahinda. There are degree in love as well quality.

Stella was anxious to meet her mother, and sister whom she had left for a world tour with an unknown count. They were now stationed in Gulshanbagh, a town which enjoyed the climate of the Reviera in winter and of Terradel fugo in summer. Himm told Stella that Shahinda was laso there enjoying a short repose after her arduous duties in the plain. Stella looked forward to meeting her for Himm's sake; but of course, she was risking that journey to meet her own relations. She had, however, left before Stella or Himm could meet her.

Himm had wired to the Kachas their approaching visit. The Kachas were both unmeasurably surprised and pleased at their agreeable intrusion. They met them at the station and lodged them in a house which they had rented for the purpose and which became the rendevous for she old friends who daily gathered round the festive board of Stella to enjoy her jovial company.

But the round of visits and return visits was soon over and thee little social circle of Stella's soon began to suffer from 'ennui' which comes of surfeit. Stella was the first to feel the boredom of an uneventful living. She questioned Mummy for fresh possible avenues of relief from her oppressive monotomy.

"Mummy, what had become of Beti?" She was assured that Beti had married a prosperous landlord who had taken her into the interior, denuded her of all her civic trappings and that she had relapsed into nameless obscurity and was a mother of several children. Stella was surprised. How could a high spirited hoyden sink into a dismal den of primeval rusticity? How could she rest by imprisoning her soul into an airless dungeon unheard ofcontent and unseen by her admiring legion?

Stella :—"Mummy, have you ever met Beti since she married?"

Mummy :—"No, darling. How can I? She has now taken to caste and pyrdah. She is forbidden to expose her little finger to the sight of man and her caste forbids her intercourse with us or our kind."

Stella :—"Mummy, it seems a wild exaggeration. I feel like going to see her. Where does she live?"

Mummy :—"Seven marches from here cross country."

Stella was out for an adventure. There flowed the blood of a 'shikari' in her veins. If she has been born a man she would have been lion-hunting in Bechua land. She asked Himm to accompany her to Beti's village. Himm tried to change the topic. He thought it was an ebullition of Stella's momentary fancy. But she was mistaken. She had seen her mother and her people. She was now out to see the sights and stipulated for Imam four months sojourn in India. She had plenty of leisure. Moreover, she had seen India but very little of her people. Here was the chance to see them in their native haunts. She would go, and she went. Himm relunctantly accompanied her.

A country lumber cart used by the people from the days of Pharaoh was requisitioned. It was driven by a pair of bulls. It was provided with a bamboo shelter and a straw litter served to deaden its bone-shaking jerks. Stella spread a cotton carpet on the straw and squatted like Buddha in contemplation ready to start. Himm took a back seat dangling his legs from the back cross-piece. The cart **padao** to **padao** the resting places for bullock carts about fifteen miles. apart.

She had scarcely been in the cart for a couple of hours when she began to complain of a queer feeling in her back. She had had a camel ride at Suez but it was not a patch on the bandy cart for exercising her body. Two more hours and she complained of a slight backache which Himm as her cavalier companion had to rule down. The cartman was giving sidelong glances at the lady trying all possible postures to bring her frame in rhythm with the erratic tiltings of his equipage. He was an old cartman and knew. He told Himm to lay the memsahib prostrate on her back in the centre of the cart which he did. But then where was Himm to go? The cartman suggested his walking alongside of the cart as a little exercise would do him good. He took the advice, though it did him no good. It is true he was a great walker but the advent of the motor car and his own sedentary persuits had slackened his limbs. But he had no alternative. Stella was now tolerably comfortable and gave vent to her accustomed volubility.

Stella. "Are you tired, Himm? I knew you are a champion mountaineer."

Himm :—"But there are no mountains here."

Stella :—"What? No mountains here? Jumping off one to another all the time. It is so thrilling."

Himm thought otherwise. He somehow reached the first stage and lost no time in engaging another cart to do the mountaineering with Stella. The two carts jogged on till they reached the second **padao**, when the wheel of Stella's bandy gave way. The cartman was not surprised. If at all, he was surprised that the cart had not broken down before she was on the way from the last **padao**. Himm went out to engage a third cart. But he could not secure it for love or money. What was he to do? A happy idea struck him. He would drive the cart and make the cartman take his place alongside of the cart. The idea was a brilliant one but failed of execution. The bullocks who had kept to the ruts when Jhiblu was sitting behind them prodding them with his toes missed that stimulus and commenced pulling the cart from side to side. The country yokel advised Himm to twist their tails but in doing so he forgot the unison and while he twisted the tail on the right the cart went down a khud and turned turtle. Stella screamed for her life; but Himm pulled her out of her little bed. Jhiblu swore at the bullocks. "May your master die of a serpent bite!" He was otherwise unperturbed. He unyoked the bullocks, straightened out the cart with the help of Himm and restarted. The next **padao** was four **kos** (eight miles) ahead. Stella had been thoroughly shaken but was luckily unhurt. The providential straw had safely protected her frame from breakage. She would walk the distance, which she did. At the next **padao** Himm was out and in search of another cart. But such carts as they were, were more ram shackle than Jhiblu's and it was agreed that the cart should carry the luggage while Himm and Stella should mount the two ponies available for hire. It was just as well as the track ahead was scarcely traceable. It was overgrown with weeds and be scattered with rounded pebbles. The party, however, moved on till they reached a wayside hamlet where Himm called in the **malguzar** and questioned him closely as to his bearings. The villager informed them that as the rest of the journey would be even more trying they had better change into a **palki** which he improvised out of a small string cot to which two bamboo poles were tied and six sturdy **hamals** engaged to carry them pianowise. It was quite a novel experience to Stella and she swore that it was entirely preferable to a motor car provided time was no object. The **hamals** carried their load to the accompaniment of a plaintive monologue which cased their burden. The caravan was ten days on the march when the curling smoke from a cluster of palmyras gave them the welcome signal of the end of their destination.

Himm thought it prudent to stop the procession on the bank of the rivulet. He himself offered to play the herald and announce to the sacred village the presence of a European lady. Himm enquired of the house of Beti but no one knew any person by that name. He then adopted the language of circumlocution. Was not a girl from Khichdipur married there? She was, but her name was Malthi. Himm had forgotten that Indian girls change their names upon their marriage. His European habits had madehim a stranger to his own people. Heannounced himself to Beti now Malthi's husband, a middle aged country clout who eyed him with ill guised suspicion till Himm assured him of his identity. He was then welcomed with low salams and the present of unprovised excuses. A large party of quidnunce had already fore-gathered and these marched ahead of Himm to welcome Stella. They were lodged in the house the occupant of which was turned out for the nonce to make room for the honourable stranger. News was sent in to Beti to prepare herself to receive her honoured guests. The sun was now setting and Beti's husband suggested that the guests should take rest for the night and interview Beti next morning. The visitors were given vegetable food which Stella greatly relished.

After dinner, Stella followed the universal rule of hospitality of engaging in a post-parandial talk with Malik, while Beti followed the universal custom of the East to retire unobserved to the seraglio to mind the kitchen. Stella did not know what to talk: so she congratulated Malik upon his having secured so beatifrul and accomplished a partner whereupon the

Malik replied :—"Handsome is what handsome does. Beti is yet too urban to mind her rustic duties. As for her accomplishment, they are a handicap to her usefulness."

Stella :—"But Beti is a most brilliant product of our University. She has taken a degree. She can paint and dance and sing and play music. She was a prize in the market."

Malik :—"All thta is of no use to me. We want wives who would produce sons and mind our household and our farm. We are farmers and the only musical instrument we relish is the plough."

Stella :—"But Beti is a highly educated and cultured girl and would easily adapt herself to her new duties."

Malik :—"Yes, she is learning. But she has to learn such a lot that I often think whether I shall not do well to marry one of my ownkind. It will be such a help to her—and to me. A farmer is born, he cannot be made."

Stella :—"But it would be too cruel to Beti. Have you consulted her?"

Malik :—"Yes. I am acting on her suggestion."

It was a staggering poser to Stella who changed the subject and, after the exchange of some conventional platitudes, took leave of her host and called for Beti for the same purpose. But Malik apologised for her absence, adding that she was feeding the labourers. Stella asked Himm whether she was awake.

Himm :—"Why do you ask such a question?"

Stella :—"Because I feel like having a terrible night-mare."

Himm :—"Why?"

Stella :—"Because I don't think Malik cares a bit for Beti."

Himm :—"He does after a fashion. He does as much as most husbands do."

Stella :—"Don't husbands marry for love?

Himm :—"They marry too early to have any conception of it."

Stella :—"How do they then get on?"

Himm :—"Just as well as you get on with your lackey. It is a matter of habit."

Stella was too puzzled to bandy words with Himm. She said she wa sfeeling sleepy which in fact she was.

RELICS OF BARBARISM.

EASTERN VIEW OF ENGLISH DANCES

"YOU ARE A PAGAN PEOPLE."

"It seems to me hypocritical, too, to say the least of it, that while the great bulk of your population is still in a condition of almost entire paganism, you should continue to send so many missionaries to the Eastern countries and spend so much money annually in doing so. I have seen sights and heard sounds in London such as I have never heard in the East, and comparing your submerged tenth with the population of the various countries of the East, I consider that our life is yet better than yours, material comforts notwithstanding." That is the view Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah expresses of the west in an outspoken article in the "Morning Post."

Prior to leaving Asia I had formed a mental picture of England and English institutions which was almost Utopian. I still have a very high opinion of your country and its great people, but in strict veracity I am bound to say that I feel somewhat disappointed in many of your customs and institutions which I was taught to venerate. The fault lies in the wave of ultra-modernity that is passing over this country.

In the first place I was given to understand, both through a careful consideration of your history and your fiction, and by conversation with Englishmen that, the spirit of Christianity as manifested in England was much more just and righteous than anywhere in Europe, or indeed in the world, that the sentiment of mercy was highly developed, and trat charity took the first place among British virtues.

I certainly feel that you are magnificent in your charities, and this implies a sound conscience, but I am surprised that, almost a century after Diekens penned his wonderful diatribes against sicial wretchedness, such slums, as I have seen is London and other English towns continue to exist. In the East I saw many pictures of London's famous buildings, but, needless to say, none of the terrible rookeries which make up the major part of her East End.

Obviously your first duty is to your people. You cannot describe yourselves as a Christian country when at least 60 per cent. of your people never enter a church door. One half of the money spent on the foreign missions "for the uplift of the poor heathens" would enable you to make this country an infinitely greater country.

Whilst on the subject of morality, I am a little amazed at your attitude towards the dance. Although the mere suggestion that you should adopt the American negro's mode of life would shock you profoundly, you still do not hesitate to accept, and indeed to glorify, the most grotesque of his salt-story antics with treir unspeakable names, and these you allow and even encourage your young sons and daughters to perform.

Probably most of you are unaware that these dances are the relics of a very ancient negro fetishism, which had its genesis in African worship of the unclean. With us the dance is a very ancient art. But if you accept the fantastic gyrations of savagery, you can scarcely expect the more cultivated portion of Eastern society to retain its respect for the England of to-day.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

Again, I cannot understand your legal system. From my perusal of your constitutional histories and works of the kind, I was under the impression that English law was founded on the most rigid principles of justice and equity, and that your trials were carried out with the greatest respect for probity.

On the whole, I believe your legal system to be sounder and more humane than that which exists in most Eastern countries, but I certainly do not feel that it altogether deserves the exalted praise accorded to it by your contemporary historians. There might be something in your saying that history repeats itself, to which I might add that the historians also repeat themselves; for as regards the practice of law rere to-day your murder trials seem to me needlessly prolonged, and I do not think you should permit such crowds of women to frequent your law courts.

These are the mothers of your race, and their ghoulish gloating over horrible details cannot be good for them or the country generally. As an Eastern, too, your divorce courts simply appal me Why, oh, why, wash the dirty linen in public? Our divorce laws are precise and the marriage contract with us—at least those of us who are Moslems—is not nearly such a one-sided affair as is frequently imagined.

These are but a few of the reasons why I am a little disappointed with the present-day England, and had often wished to have visited this country during the days of the Great Queen. But I am happy to admit that you have a strong sense of decency in your relations with each other, and a deep-rooted love of liberty, that you are on the whole cheerful and good-tempered, and that you are noticeably kind to animals, except, perhaps, to the deer and the pretty little foxes which you hunt to death. In many ways you are truly great, but strange, none the less, with customs which seem to me, a son of old Asia, inexplicable and paradoxical.

LYING AS A FINE ART.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE A PASTMASTER

Reviewing "Propaganda Technique in World War" by H. D. Lasswell, Mr. Henry Nevinson writes in "Daily Herald.":—

This is a book that all politicians, admirals, generals, and journalists should possess and study, for it teils them how to lie for the advantage of their country. With minute care and documented examples it expounds the whole art of public lying without which no modern war can successfully be waged. In modern wars armies and navies are insufficient. The whole population must be ranged behind them, and only by lies can the whole population be roused to the fighting point.

Aeroplanes in the next war will be hideous instruments of death to whole cities together; but the lie, which also flies by air, is more powerful even than the aeroplane. Side by side witr strafegy, tactics, and armaments, propaganda, which is the armament of lying, should be studied in all military and naval schools; and especially in all newspaper offices, where the knowledge is more easily obtainable.

NORTHCLIFFE'S GENIUS.

It is significant that Professor Lasswell considers England most successful in propaganda during the first years of the war, and there can be no doubt that the best propagandist among us was Lord Northcliffe. He started with every advantage. He had served a long apprenticeship in his own papers. He possessed a subtle insight into the common mind which must be stirred to war. He shared the genius of a Selfridge or a Woolworth in discerning what the people want, and knowing that in war the people long to be deceived, he deceived them. Professor Lasswell thinks that towards the end of the war America took our place for the prize in lying, and that President Wilson surpassed even Lord Northcliffe at the art.

"Such matchless skill," he writes, "as Wilson showed in propaganda has never been equalled in the world's history." Being an American Professor he is an excellent judge, but I think there was in Wilson a touch of genuine idealism, which was thwarted only by his entire ignorance of European animosities. I should not give him the first prize for the art of lying, because I believe his lies were unconscious. But propaganda in war must be as deliberate and conscious as firing Big Bertha.

The main object of propaganda is to stimulate hate—to paint the enemy in such hideous forms and colours as to shock the minds of ordinary men and women, and to goad them from their usually good-tempered condition up to the point of murder. For instance, the lies about the Belgian babies in our London hospitals with hands cut off by German soldiers were admirable propaganda. All the "atrocities" that can be raked together are good.

The crucified Canadian soldier was excellent. But I think the cleverest stroke of all was the invention of the "Kadaveranstalt"—a factory for boiling down the corpses of the German dead into soap and glycerine. The credit was due to a British Brigadier-General, who, as Professor Lasswell reports, took two German photos—one of dead Germans being removed for burial, the other of dead horses being dragged to a soap factory—and most ingeniously interchanged the titles of the two pictures.

The Germans were clumsy in comparison. They never reached that height in the art of modern warfar. When the French executed two German nurses in precisely the same circumstances as led to the execution of Nurse Cavell, they never attempted to rouse popular indignation. They merely said, "The French had a perfect right to shoot them!" When Allied aviators killed 26 women and 124 children by dropping bombs on Karlsruhe, the Germans made little or no warlike use of the event.

Though most Germans study psychology, they were singularly bad psychologists. They never mastered the art of propaganda, which is a lying appeal to human sentiment, and has no concern with reason. Bernstorff, their own Ambassador in Washington, complained that no such appeal came from Germany to America, "though there is no news for which a way cannot be guaranteed through the whole country, if clothed in a sentimental form." Amazing mastery of the sentimental appeal was the secret of British and American success.

One could quote ever so many other instances from this model military text-book. For, indeed, it is a volume that no liar's library should be without. Even distinguished politicians like M. Poincare, Signor Mussolini, and Sir Austen Chamberlain might learn from it how international hatreds can best be fostered.

TSAR'S LAST MOMENTS

NEW LIGHT ON MURDER OF ROYAL FAMILY

A close friend of Voikoff, the recently assassinated Russian Ambassador to Poland who first became notorious through signing the Tsar's death warrant at Ekaterinburg, has given a new account of the last moments of the unfortunate monarch to a special correspondent of the Journal.

This man lived next door to the house of the merchant, Ipatieff, where the Imperial family were lodged. On the fatal night he noticed an unwonted activity among the Red Guard and saw a little boy who used to play with the Tsarevitch being led away in tears.

Next day Voikoff remarked: "We shot them on the ground floor. there were eleven *of them, the Tsar, the Tsarina, five children*, Dr. Bodkin and three servants. Our men numbered 12 also. up to the last minute the Tsar nerely thought that his place of residence was to be changed owing to the approach of the Czechoslovaks and the whites. When he received a bullet in the head he remarked in astonishment, "Then they are not going to move me."

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